

GEOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

SCOTTISH HISTORY, 4887

CONTAINING

the Names of Places mentioned in Chronicles, Histories, Records, &c.

WITH

CORRECTIONS OF THE CORRUPTED NAMES,

AND

EXPLANATIONS OF THE DIFFICULT AND DISPUTED POINTS,

IN THE

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF SCOTLAND;

THE NAMES BEING ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH REFERENCES TO THEIR POSITION

IN

THE HISTORICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND,

WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE WORK:

TOGETHER WITH

A COMPENDIOUS CHRONOLOGY OF THE BATTLES TO THE YEAR 1603;

COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES, HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

DAVID MACPHERSON. X

Historiæ alter oculus Geographia.

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TO
HIS GRACE
JAMES DUKE OF MONTROSE, &c.

*the Representative of the heroic Family of GRAHAM, whose great Actions
adorn the History of Scotland;*

AND
PRESIDENT OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

*established for investigating the
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND;*

THIS ATTEMPT
*to co-operate with the patriotic Labours of that Society
is most respectfully inscribed by*

HIS GRACE'S

*most obedient
and very humble Servant,*

DAVID MACPHERSON.

THE STATE

OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 18, 1891

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A

RESOLUTION PASSED

APRIL 18, 1890

BY THE SENATE

AND ASSEMBLY

ALBANY:

WATKINS, PUBLISHERS, 1891.

P R E F A C E.

If, as an antient writer has observed, **GEOGRAPHY IS ONE OF THE EYES OF HISTORY**, it may with great truth be affirmed, that the history of Scotland has in all ages been blind of at least one eye.

Nothing can be more distressing to a reader of history, than the difficulty, frequently insuperable, of discovering the situation of places, where the events recorded have happened. Many of them having no importance but what they derive from history, or having now sunk from their antient dignity into obscurity, are not to be found in modern general maps, or in any maps whatsoever. Hence the reader, who is even pretty well acquainted with geography, after a laborious search in such maps as he can procure, finds himself obliged, either to go on without satisfaction, or to abandon his pursuit with disgust.

But this is only a small part of the geographical embarrassments, which attend the study of Scottish history, a great proportion of which must be collected from the writings of strangers. The most perplexing difficulties, wherein maps, though there were even a series of them truly appropriated to every age, can give no assistance without a proper concomitant explanation, proceed from, 1) the corruptions and perversions of names by the ignorance of some writers, domestic as well as foreign, and by the licentiousness and affectation of others in turning them into, what they supposed classical, Latin; 2) the various acceptations of the same name in different ages and in different circumstances; and 3) the further perversion of all these deviations from the truth by the unavoidable mistakes of transcribers, editors, and printers.

These perversions and corruptions have not merely involved the history of Scotland in doubt and obscurity; they have poisoned it with rancorous controversies, wherein the search for truth, the only rational object of historic investigation, and together with it the candour and ingenuity becoming men of liberal education, have been lost sight of on both sides, and sacrificed to imaginary points of national honour. Perhaps it might be unfair to impute the ruinous wars, which for ages desolated this island, to such controversies, though they were made a handle of by Edward Ist and some of his successors; because ambition is never at a loss for a pretext.

The reduction of such a mass of discordant variations to their genuine names is not to be attempted by any one, who wishes to preserve the chain of what he is reading. To give light to obscurity, to confirm what is doubtful, and to give fresh life to what has for ages been buried in the gulf of time, is a labour, which, to do justice to it, requires the abilities and the patience of a **CAMDEN**.

But Scotland has produced no Camden to illustrate her antiquities and historical geography with such an illumination, as that prince of English antiquaries and geographers has thrown upon those of his own country. An ample field, hitherto almost untouched, therefore lies open to the industry of the Scottish antiquaries, wherein every one may select such objects as his inclination, his local situation, or other circumstances may direct.

P R E F A C E.

The total want of any thing published,^a which could guide me through the difficulties and obscurities of Scottish history, together with my inclination to the study, set me, soon after I began to read history, upon forming collections for my own satisfaction, which in the progress of many years have accumulated to a pretty considerable stock of materials for illustrating the history and geography of Scotland.^b To make a proper selection from these, and to compress and digest it into a form fit to present to the public, was still an undertaking of considerable labour; for, to borrow (with the alteration of one word) a remark of the elegant Pliny, '*Aliud sibi, aliud omnibus scribere.*' But seeing no prospect of any one better qualified being willing to undertake a work of so little amenity, though so great utility, and so unpromising of fame or emolument, I resolved, in order to serve the readers of Scottish history, with which that of England is inseparably connected, and to serve (if any such shall arise) the writers of Scottish history, to construct a map of Scotland and that part of England, which was usually the theatre of the war between the two kingdoms, for the express purpose of illustrating Scottish history, and to accompany it with a catalogue of the names digested in the manner now to be explained.

The names of the places mentioned in Scottish history^c are arranged in alphabetical order,^d whereby they serve for an index to the map. Where there are variations of the name, the first (unless they are all corruptions) is the one inserted in the map, as appearing to me the most genuine, or the most generally received in the authentic remains of Scottish history and language, of which Wyntown's Chronicle, as being the purest and most antient specimen extant, has been generally followed as the standard for the orthography of the names contained in it. Some of the genuine names require nothing

^a Ruddiman's explanation of the Latin names fabricated, perverted, and turned upside down by Buchanan in his History, is an appendage to that one book. Some other small performances of the same nature are too trifling and superficial to be considered as exceptions from the want complained of.

^b The late learned and worthy Lord Hailes, whose name every reader of Scottish history must remember with gratitude, understanding that I had made collections in the antient and modern geography of Scotland, wrote to me expressing his good wishes for the accomplishment and success of such a work. If I have the pleasure to find, that the present publication shall in some degree obtain the approbation of the public, I may perhaps at some future period attempt a more copious geographical account of the antient and present state of Scotland, as Camden has executed that of England, with some improvements upon his plan.

^c By Scottish history I here understand the whole of the Chronicles, Annals, Histories, Records, Charters, &c. which supply materials for the composition of such a work, as may deserve the name of a *History of Scotland*.

I have not inserted the Roman names of places or nations; because the Roman period of our history contains very few facts connected with geography. *Caledonia*, the æstuaries of *Glota*, *Badotria*, and *Thus*, the *Monti Grampii*, wherever that was, and the national names of *Horresti*, *Scoti*, *Picti*, *Attacotti*, *Dicaledones*, *Veaurioneri*, *Manau*, are perhaps the whole of the geographical names mentioned by the Roman or Greek writers; excepting the professed geographers, who give names without facts, which therefore do not come within the plan of the present work. Neither do I come lower than the accession of James VI to the crown of England, which concludes the history of Scotland, and begins that of Great Britain. I have also omitted most places of the following descriptions. 1) Many

of those mentioned in the Lives of Columba and other antient saints, which concern only their private memoirs, and are generally either misnamed by transcribers, or so entirely altered in the course of ages, as to be utterly inexplicable. 2) Many of the isles described by Donald Monro, which are so minute, as to be unnoticed in the largest charts and maps. Their names are moreover frequently so perverted by Monro's English translation, and Buchanan's Latin translation from Monro, that they have little or no connection with the genuine names; and it is next to impossible to identify them. 3) The fictitious and misprinted names of Hector Boyse (or Boethius) and his followers, which deserve neither the labour nor the room necessary to follow them through their innumerable blunders and inventions. Those of Buchanan are sufficiently explained by his industrious editor Ruddiman, whose index, already mentioned, has been copied by succeeding publishers. 4) Only a few of the names in Mair's (or Major's) History are inserted. The mass of typographical errors in both editions of that book, can only be corrected by a new edition. 5) Several names of lands, only mentioned as giving designation to their proprietors, are omitted. The insertion of all such, which have in the course of ages been mentioned in charters, &c. would require a complete catalogue of the antient and modern names of all the farms in the whole kingdom.

With these exceptions the true, and also most of the perverted, names of almost every place mentioned in Scottish history and record will be found in the following collection; in which the principal families in Scotland, and several of those in the north of England, who have local surnames, may find the places, whence their ancestors assumed the titles, which have become surnames to the succeeding generations.

^d In a few instances for the sake of connection the strict alphabetical order is in a small degree dispensed with; but never so far as to produce any difficulty in finding the names.

PREFACE.

more than to point out their position in the map, which is found in a moment's inspection by means of the referring letters on the scale corresponding with those at the end of the line, which are followed by a point, signifying, if at the top of the line, that the place is in the north, or if at the bottom, in the south, part of the division referred to in the map. The Italic referring letters belong to the map of the most populous part of the kingdom. Corrupted names, names referred to others, and names not in use in the year 1400 have no referring letters; but instead of them the name, under which their position or explanation is to be found, is printed in Italic at the end of the line. In the explanations I have been as concise, as was possible without being superficial or obscure; and many important notices, which might afford subjects for ample dissertations, are inserted without being announced as such, the utility of which will be obvious to the intelligent reader, when he has occasion to refer to them. The learned reader will also perceive, that in my endeavours to illustrate the dark or contested points of geography and history, nothing is advanced as fact, but what rests on the best authority attainable; and that the only articles, upon which I have in any degree enlarged, are those, which have been most misunderstood or perverted.

The earls and great lords were in former times, the real proprietors or superiors of the countries, from which they took their titles: they led the forces of their territories to the king's standard, and they frequently withheld them from it: they waged war without, and sometimes in defiance of, the royal authority. Hence their power, and the connection between them, as historic personages, and their territories, were such, as can not easily be conceived by those, who are accustomed to consider noble titles merely as splendid hereditary names, and who see them derived from places scarcely ever heard of but in the titles. The knowledge of those territories being indispensibly necessary to the understanding of history, I have delineated them as truly as I could in the map, and have generally noted some of the most material, or least known, circumstances of their antient history. I have also sometimes noted peerages merely titular; but, as they have little connection with history in comparison of the territorial peerages, and most of them are posterior to 1603, they form no essential part of my plan.

I have inserted the bishopricks, abbays, and other religious foundations, which could not fail to have their full share of historic notice, when churchmen were the only historians.

Of the rivers, and even brooks, called in Scotland *wattys* and *burns*, not very many names will be found wanting. Some of the small ones, not inserted, may be found from the names of places situated on their banks, e. g. Invirlunan, Abirbrothok, Trequair, Strathbrok, Glensheal, signifying in Gaelic the mouth of the Lunan, the mouth of the Brothok, the town of the Quair, the valley of the Brok, the valley of the Sheal. N. B. All Scottish names of rivers, lochs, and seas, are printed in Italic; and their referring letters point to their mouths, whence they can be traced upwards to their fountains.

The battles between the two kingdoms are now to be considered merely as historic events, wherein the present generation is no more interested than in the battles between the Britons and the Romans, or those between the Northumbrian and Merckian kingdoms. As historic events all battles, wherein the antient inhabitants of any part of Scotland were concerned, claim a place in the historical geography of Scotland; and they are accordingly inserted with their dates at the places, where they were fought, or from

PREFACE.

which they have been named in history, in a manner, which adds scarcely a line to the book.

Such is the plan of the work, which from the attention I have bestowed upon it, I presume to hope, will be found not altogether unworthy of a place in the libraries of those, who wish to study the history of this island. If it shall in some degree be instrumental in eradicating fable, in correcting error, and in establishing the obscure points of Scottish history on the firm basis of authentic evidence, I shall not think my labour has been in vain. Notwithstanding all my endeavours to avoid inaccuracies, the discovery of several errors and omissions, before the work went to the press, gives reason to suspect, that there are still many, which have escaped me. For all such I may with every candid reader plead the indulgence usually allowed to unprecedented works of a laborious nature.

THE MAP

will appear upon examination not to have been copied from any map of Scotland already published, but to be, as much as any general map can possibly be, an original work. The geographical part (or plan work) of it has been constructed from the best actual surveys and charts, corrected by all the celestial observations I could procure, and carefully collated with every particular map, antient or modern, which could afford any information. Hence I may venture to say, that the coast-line comes very near to the truth; and even in the small indentings of the headlands and inlets of the sea it will be found very little inferior in minute accuracy to many of the larger maps. But I must acknowlege, that much of the interior country in the north part of the kingdom is laid down upon very slender authority, and I am very sensible, that, with every possible attention to correctness, I have not been able to avoid many errors and uncertainties.

The delineation of the high grounds represents the principal or main great ridge of mountains, which runs through the whole country, with its chief branches, which supply the fountains, and direct the courses, of the rivers. The mountainous parts are in general distinguished from the more level country as well as the scale would admit; and all single hills noted in history are duely represented.

Not many of the places mentioned in Scottish history will be found wanting in this map: but as a map, like a picture, can answer to only one point of time, the divisions of the country and the orthography of the names in this one are adapted to the end of the year 1400: and it thus becomes as nearly as possible cœval with the best of the early historians of Scotland, being a few years after Barber and Fordun, and a few years before Wyntown concluded his Chronicle.

I shall be sorry, if this small, but copious, map, upon which I have not spared either labour or expense,* shall fall into the hands of any one, who will estimate it by its size. It would have been easier in almost every stage of the work to execute it on a scale somewhat larger, had I not preferred commodiousness to ostentation, and determined that both the book and the map should avoid unnecessary extension, and contain

MULTUM IN PARVO.

* My solicitude to have the engraving of the map performed in the most accurate and masterly manner by the several artists, through whose hands it has passed in their various departments, and the frequency and minuteness of my corrections, I dare say, made them think

me a very particular and nice, or perhaps a very troublesome, employer. The most of the work is executed by the same artists, who were employed by Mr. Arrowsmith to engrave the best Map of the World, that has ever been published.

GEOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

SCOTTISH HISTORY.

A B I

L. Abir: an arm of the sea. v. Lochabir. Fq.
Some apply this name to a small pond near Inviolochyn; but Buchanan, the first, I believe, who mentions it, and Mackenzie, who in his Nautical survey professes to give the names of places from the natives, apply it as described in the map.

Abirbrothok, Abirbroth, and contr. Arbroth: a } Fv.
rich monastery and town adjacent. S†S 1445.

Abircarny, for many ages has been the seat of the } Cc.
male representatives of the old earls of Strath-
earn and lords of Bothvill. v. Drumsargarth.

Abircorn, Abercurnig: an Anglo-Saxon monas- } Bf.
tery in the seventh century.

Abirerumby Bi

Abirdene (now spelled Aberdeen) Gw.

The earliest notice of this city, after the Roman geographers, is about 1152, when it was noted as a commercial town. It was then pillaged by E-steyn king of Norway: [Snorro] but it seems to have soon recovered from that misfortune, and was a royal residence in a few years after. In 1336 it was burnt by Edward III for its attachment to David II. It is the capital of

Abirdene shirrefdom Gt—x

Abirdon, the see of a bishoprick, Gw.
which comprehended the shirrefdom of Abirdene and most of Bamf. v. Murtlach.

Abirdon and Abirdene are duly discriminated by old writers: they are now called Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen.

Abirdour Bg.

Abirfeldy Ft.

Abirkerdour Hv.

Abirlady Bi.

A D R

Abirlemno Fv.

Abirnethyn, Abirnethy, Abyrnith, Abernithi, } Eu
Abernithici, Abernithici, Abrenithici. } Cg.

This town is said to have been the capital of the Pictish kingdom, and the see of the only bishoprick in it, which was afterwards translated to St Andrewis. [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 189.] Here William Ist of England and Malcolm III of Scotland made a treaty of peace in 1072.

Abirnethy in Moray Gt.

Abirtarf Gr.

§Abourtorn juxta Quenesferic: [Triv.] f. Abircorn; f. Abirdour.

Abredene: [Froiss.] Abirdene.

Abrinthia; [M. Par.] Aburnethige, Apurnethige: [Chr. Pi&.] Abirnethyn.

Aebercurnig: Abircorn.

Aemonia (f. I-monach, i. e. isle of monks) *Insh-Colme*.

Ac: [Chr. Mel.] l. as in MS. Ar. Are.

§Achincraff: [B. Har.] There is Achen's grave near the head of the *Are*: and Achans near *Dundonald*, which was for many ages the property of Walaysea.

Achindoun Gu

Achinleck Da.

Achnebard; [Ford.] Bardorum campus; [Chr. el.] Moeghanard; [R. S. And.] Bardory; [Wynt.] Monedir, [An. Ult.] S†S 1001, and k. Keneth Grime slain. Monyevaird (Moy-na-bhaird, the field or plain of the bards) is apparently the place; and near it is Ochtir-tire, which is akin to Mon-edir, and also a cairn still bearing the name of Keneth.

Achrody Gw.

See names in Auch.

Adringtown: [A&S] *Ederington*.

A L W

Adhælis, Adthedle: *Athol*.
 Agarithel: *Ergyl*.
 Agned: *Maydyn castel at Edinburgh*.
 Inis Ail in L. Ow, on which there was a nunnery. *Eq*.
 Ailcluah: [An. Ult.] *Dunbarton castel*.
 Ailsh or Okel watty: *Hs*.
 Aynestrotthere: [Prynne] *Anstruther*.
 Ainrik watty: *Es*.
 Ayre, or *Are*.
 Ayre, new town of: *Newtown*.
 Airly, a c. of the Ogilvys, who have had the } *Fu*.
 title of earl from it.
 Airth, the modern name of *Erth*.
 Aitholia [M. Par.] *Athol*.
 Aytoun, Ayton; Aylon, [Ayloff, p. 314] *Dw*.
 Alan watty in Tweddale *Dv*.
 Alan watty in Menteth *Be*.
 Albany, Albania, *Scotland*; strictly speaking the coun-
 try between the *Forth* and the *Spey*, or *Scotland* proper.
 Albany, Albania, a ducal title, and the first title in
 Scotland, which was totally unconnected with ter-
 ritory; for it is Scotland itself, or nothing.
 Alberinthina: [M. Par.] *Abirnethyn*.
 Albienses: [Sabellicus] the Pictis, q. v.
 Alcluyd, Alclud, Alcluith, Alclyde, the capital of the
 antient kingdom of Strathcluyd: *Dunbarton castel*.
 Alclwith; [S. Dun.] Aldclyhit: [Hunt.] l. *Alcluith*.
 Ald Cambus. *Dw*.
 Aldern, Aldheryn. *Ht*.
 Aldham, Haldham, Hamyr. *Bk*.
 Aldkathin, now called Oldcathy. *Af*.
 Ale watty. *Dv*.
 also a brook running into the *Ey* near *Benrig*.
 Aleck, the Gaelic name of *Dund*,
 whence Boyse made his *Alcūm*.
 Alissay, Alesay, Ailsay, or *Elsay*.
 Allaway *Be*.
 Allerdale, a district of Cumbria. *Bu*.
 Almeslache: [Sc. Chr.] cor. of *Elan-Molas*.
 Almond: [Sc. Chr.] for Amond or *Amund*.
 Alneclud: [Sc. Chr.] *Alclud*.
 Alnecrom, Alnetrom. (now Ancrum, q. v.) *Dv*.
 Alntik, Alnetik. *Cx*.
 Alocluch: [An. Ult.] *Alcluyd*.
 'Alpes Scotiæ, Scotiæ montes vulgariter dicti.' [Ma-
 jor.] the *Mounth*.
 d'Alquest: [Froiss.] *Dalketh*.
 Alverton, E. 1/2 S 22 Aug. 1138 *Ax*.
 Alwhamachy: [Spotsw.] cor. of Alt-*Chonlathan*.
 Alway; [Sc. Chr.] *Allaway*.

A R D

Ambusteneth [Ayloff] l. Cambuskeneth.
 Amisfeld *Cu*.
 Amund or Amond watty, S. 1/2 S 993. *Dur Ag*.
 K. Constantine, son of Culen, was slain in this bat-
 tle. [Chr. cl.—Ford.] Wyntown reads Aveyne, i. e.
Avon. The field of battle might be equally near to
 both rivers. v. Rathveramoen.
 Amund, Watty of, near Perth. *Et*.
 Anand or Anant, Watty of. *Bu*.
 Anand. S. 1/2 E 16 Dec. 1332. (v. Gisburn.) *Bu*.
 Anand seems before Lochmaban to have been the
 capital of
 Anandirdale, Strath-Anant: an antient lordship,
 which the Bruses acquired by marriage in the } *Cu*
 beginning of the 12th century. v. Galloway.
 Ancram, Ancrum: S. 1/2 E March 1544-45. *Alnecrom*.
 Andirstoun, Andristown: the same as
 St. Andrewis, said to have been previously called } *Ev*.
 Carcanan, Rymont, Mucros, &c. *Ci*.
 the see of the chief bishop of Scotland, who was
 stiled in Gaelic *Escop Alban*, [R. S. And.] and in
 Latin *Episcopus Albanie*, or *Episcopus Scottorum*. In
 1472 the see was raised to the dignity of an arch-
 bishoprick. The magnificence of the churches was
 admired by foreigners, and its commerce was pretty
 considerable.
 Angli: [Charters of several Scottish kings, as an ap-
 pellation of a part of their subjects.] the people of
 the country acquired from England on the south side
 of the *Watty of Forth*, or the *Scottis se*, 'quod An-
 glorum terras Pictorumque disternat.' [Bed.
 Hist. eccl. L. iv. c. 26.] 'quæ regna Scottorum et
 Anglorum dividit.' [Descr. Alb.] v. J. Wallingford
 ap. Gale, p. 545.
 Angus, Anegos, Anegria: an antient earldom. ... *Fv*.
 Dubican, mormar, or lord, of Angus, who died in
 939, [Chr. Pict.] is the first Scottish nobleman, whose
 name is recorded in authentic history.
 Annach: [Acts, ed. Mur.] f. er. for Auvach, or *Avach*.
 Annant: *Anand*.
 Anstruther. *Bi*.
 Aoi [An. Ult.] *Hyona*.
 Apardion [Ork. saga] *Abirdene*.
 Appilby *Bw*.
 Arane. *Arran*.
 Arcell [Wals.] *Athol*.
 Arclyd, l. Alclyd: v. Alclud, q. id.
 L. Ard. [Sc. Chr.] *Es*.
 Ardanesse: [An. Ult.] a place on the west coast, near
 which on the 4 of Sept. 718 was fought by the kings

A S C

of Kentire and Lorn the most antient sea engagement near the coast of Britain known in history. There are places with modern names resembling Ardanesse, in Morvern, near Tarbat, and in Mull.

Ardargyn, Ardargan. [B. Har.] Cy.

Ardchattan, Archattan, Ardkatan priory. Eq.

Ardchinnichun [R. S. And.] the precipitous rocky peninsula at *Quenisferry*.

Ardersier Ht.

Ardgail: [An. Ult.] *Ergyl*.

Ardgask, Ardgosk. (now Arngask.) Cg.

Ardinton, v. Kenalbadon.

Ardinrider island. [D. Monro, n. 97.] Fp.

Ardion [Ork. sag.—Torf.] seems *Abirdene*.

Ardmanach, (the height in the middle) called also Elan du (black island) and Ederdale: the peninsula between *Sikirsund* and the firth which reaches up to *Beulie*.

Ardnamorchin, the farthest west part of Scotland, if not of all Britain. } Fo.

Ardrossan, a c. of the old family of Eglintoun. . . Dr.

Ardtornis; Ardtornis [Fæd. V. xi, p. 487] Fp.

a castle of John lord of Yle.

Are, Wattyr of. Ds.

Are, a c. built by king William in 1197, Ds.

apparently as a curb upon the Galwegians of Carrik. The town of Are is capital of

Are shireffdom. CDr

Are wattyr in York-shire. Aw.

Are: [Hem. p. 166] *Are*; also *Arran*.

Argadia, Argail, Argathelia, Argethel, Argyle, *Ergyl*.

M. Par. p. 770, confounds Argethel with some of the islands.

Ary wattyr. Eq.

L. Arkeg. Fq.

Armitage: [A.Gs ed. Mur. p. 126] ... *Hermitage*.

Arniston, modern name of. *Balantradoch*.

Arnot Bg.

Aroquhar Er.

Aros, a c. in Mull. Fp.

Arran, a lordship of the Menteth Stewarts, which has since given the title of earl to the Boyds and Hamiltons. } Dq.

§Arran, a ferry. [B. Har.] v. *Portnebarian*.

Arregaithe: [Descr. Alb.] *Ergyl*.

Arregos, [Hem.] l. Anegos: *Angus*.

Arthursyre: [Battle of Harlaw] *Ardersier*.

Arthuris hove, or Arthur's oon Be.

Asprett Cv.

Ascales, Asceles, Ascetelle, Asechel, Assel, Asseles,

B A D

Assetelle, Asteles, Asthel: corr. of. *Athol*.

Askrib; Askerin [D. Monro.] Ho.

§Asleifar vika: [Torf.] an inlet or bay on the north shore.

Assek: [Sc. Chr.] f. *Askrib*.

Ateluth: [Gild.] l. Alcluth: *Alcluyd*.

§Athar: [Chr. Pi&t.] f. *Eden*.

Atheldell, Athel, Atheles, Athels, Atheodle, (l. Athecle) Athoclach, Athoil, Athorl, Aththeldil: corr. of

Athol, an antient earldom. Fst

Its origin is beyond the reach of history; but Dubdou, called in the affected Latin of the dark ages, *Satrapas Athochlach*, lived in the reign of k. Duff.

[Chr. Pi&t.] The kings took several opportunities of curtailing this great earldom to its present extent.

Atjoklar: [Torf.] *Athol*.

It seems to mean At the jokels, or snowy mountains.

Athelstanford: *Elstanford*, q.v.

Athren, [Wynt.] Athrin. Be.

Auchry wattyr. Hw.

Aukland Bx.

Ben Auler Fs.

This mountain is at the west end of the great ridge called the *Mounth*. Its height is unknown; but it is probably the highest ground in Scotland, as it sends its streams to the seas on the west, north, and east coasts.

Avach, Avawch, Avawcht. Hs.

Avaunt [Ryley] er. for. *Anand*.

Avendale or Strathaven, the valley of the *Avon*. . . Ds.

Averin [Ch. regis Will.] an old name of. *Inviy*.

L. Avich Eq.

Avich, Aviss [B. Har.] the river flowing from *L. Avich* to *L. Ow*.

Awyn, Awyna, the same with

Avoyne, called also Sanday, and now Sana. Cp.

Avyn [Wynt.] the same with

Avon wattyr, in Louthian. Bf.

Avon wattyr in Mernis. Gv.

Avon wattyr in Bamf-shire. Gu.

Avon wattyr in Clyddisdale. Ds.

B

Badanach, Badenau, Badenaugh, Badenough, } Gs.

Badonauche: a lordship of the Cumins. }

After their forfeiture k. Rob. Ist comprehended it in the earldom of Moray, from which it was detached by k. Rob. II, who gave it to his son Alexander; and his issue failing, it remained in the crown till 1452, when it was granted to the e. of Huntly, with whose descendents, the dukes of Gordon, it now remains.

BEL

Badked *Bathget.*
Badocensis [Sc. Chr.] er. for *Brodocensis*, i. e. of Abir-
 brothok.
L. Bayhastil, Vayhastil, [D. Monro] now *Beysdale*. Gm.
Balantradoch, a house of the Templars, now *Arniston*. Du.
Balcomie *Ck.*
Balfour *Bh.*
Balgony *Bh.*
Balcleuch: [Lsl.] *Buckclugh.*
Balhelvy, Balhelwies Gw.
Balincraf, an hospital. Af.
Ballon *Ci.*
Balmurinach, Balmorinac, an abbay. *Ch.*
Balvaird *Cg.*
Balvany c. the capital of Hu.
Balvany lordship Gu.
Balwery *Bh.*
Bamf, Banf: the capital of Hw.
Bamf shirrefdom Hw.
Banbriech *Ch.*
Banochie, v. Benachie, q. id.
Banokburn S†E 24 June 1314 *Be.*
Bannekemore [Wals.] the moor or field at *Banokburn*.
L. Banquhar. [Sc. Chr.] *Es.*
Bardory, v. Achmebard.
Bare, [Knyghton] er. for *Are.*
Baris rake, *Ci.*
 a district given to the priory of S^t Andrewis with a
 curious ceremonial by k. Alex. I. [R. S. And.—
 Wynt. VII, v.]
Barnane: [B. Har.] *Bryman.*
Barnbogal *Bg.*
 the Barony, the lordship or barony (now shire) of
Renfrew, so called by way of eminence, as belong-
 ing to the kings of the Stewart race.
Barray, for many ages possessed by Macniels. .. *Fm.*
Barry in Stormond. *Fu.*
Barry in Angus. *Fv.*
Barwic: *Berwik.*
Bas, a precipitous insular rock with a c. which } *Ev.*
 was often used as a state prison. } *Bk.*
Batelhalch, [Sc. Chr. V. ii. p. 447] a haugh or plain
 on the *Yarrow* beside *Douglas burn*.
Bathget *Af.*
Bawcastle: [Spotsw.] *Bew c.*
Batumburch, now Bamburg *Dx.*
Bauvan: [Trivet.] *Buchan.*
Beaurepair *Bx.*
Beil wattyr: the brook at Beltoun.
 § *Belochoir: [Chr. Pi&.] f. l. Ba-loch-oir, i. e. the mouth*

BERWIK.

of Loch Ore (in Fife), where on a small isle there
 was a c. probably a residence of k. Donald son of
 Alpin.
Belhelvy: *Balhelvy.*
Bell *Cr.*
Beltoun *Dv.*
Beltoun: [Pitscot. p. 339] er. for *Bolton.*
Benachie, a mountain in Garvyach *Gv.*
Benarty, the south boundary of the lands of S^t
Serf's insh. [Wynt. I, prol.] } *Bg.*
 N. B. *Ben* means a mountain higher than any other
 near it. Other mountains with this prefix will be
 found under their own distinguishing names.
Benrig. (now Beanrig) S†E 1384 *Dw.*
Benwevil c. [Ford.] seems *Buchagla, q. v.*
Berdane: [Froiss.] *Abirdene.*
Berewic, Berewyk: *Berwik.*
Bernard c. *Bw.*
Berneray near Barray [D. Monro, n. 132] *Fl.*
Berneray beside Lewis [D. Monro, n. 199] *In.*
Berneray beside N. Ywst [omitted by him]. *Hm.*
 § *Bernhill [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 467] near Insh-Colme.*
Bertha [v. Cant's Threnodie, p. 24] *Cf.*
Berry wattyr *Fw.*
Bervy, Invirbervy *Fw.*
Berwik *Dw.*
 In the 12th century it was one of the chief trading
 towns of Scotland. Its merchants were rich, and
 had many ships. [Torf. L. i. c. 32.] It was a burgh,
 when there were but four, the representatives from
 which constituted a court for the regulation of trade,
 (v. *Four Burghs*.) The writer of the Chronicle of La-
 nercost says, that, before it was destroyed by Ed-
 ward I, its citizens were opulent and powerful; the
 sea was their wealth, the waters their safeguard;
 and for commerce and population it might be called
 another *Alexandria*. [MS. Cot. Claud. n. vii, f. 207 b.]
 It was in this flourishing period of its commerce,
 (1283, 1284) that the mayor and the good men of
 the town enacted the Statutes of the Guild, which
 are published with the *Regiam majestatem*. It had
 then no walls, but the adjacent castle was very
 strong; and the foreign merchants were bound to
 defend the factories, which they possessed in the
 town. The town and castle have often been taken
 and retaken; but since 1336 they have remained,
 with little intermission, in the hands of the English,
 with a small district lying north and west of them.
 About the end of the fourteenth century the keep-
 ing of this place cost annually 10000 marks, equiva-

B O D

lent to at least 200000 in this present year (1796); whence the possession of it was thought rather a loss, than an acquisition, to England by the historian of Croyland. [ap. Gale, p. 563.]—While it belonged to Scotland, it was the capital of Berwik shireffdom, which constituted about a half of the earldom of Dunbar or March. } Dv

Bers castle Cv.
Beulie or Beaulieu priory Hs.
Biarnburg [Torf.] seems cr. for Carnburg.
Bigar Dt.
Byland S.†E 1322 Ay.
Billie Dw.

A place east of it called Billie-myre has been the scene of some conferences between the ambassadors of the two nations.

Binnie Af.
Birkhill [B. Har.] Cu.
Birnham; [B. Har.] Birnen: [Boeth.] .. Brynman.
Black-Erne, &c. v. Blak.

Bladenoch wattry Bs.
Blair, or Blare.

Blakader Wattry, on the bank of which is Blakader Dw.

§Blakburn: E.†S 1336. [Wynt. VIII, xxxvi, 17.] between Edinburgh and Bothville. v. Lel. V. i. p. 556. (v. Schie.)

Blak-Ern side, Blak-Iron side. S.†E 12 June 1298. It is near *Lundoris* and *Abirnethyn*.

Blackmote forest, near Byland.

Blakfurd Cz.
Blakmanshyre [Harding] Clakmanan.

Blaknes, a peninsular castle. Bf.
§Blak rock [B. Har.] a house belonging to Walays near Cumnok. There is Wallace town on the *Lagar* above *Cumnok*, and Blackcraig south of NewCumnok.

§Blak sollyng; [Wynt.] Blaksawing. [Sc. Chr.]

Blanchland Bw.
Blantyrie priory Ds.

Blare: among the innumerable places of this name only the following are noted.

Blare, the capital castle of Athol. Ft.
Blare of Goury Fu.

Blare of Forth Cg.
Bochan: [M. Paris] Buchan.

Bochan: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 436] f. l. Botham, Bute.
Bocharin, Bucharin. (now Boharm) Hu.

Bochenhille: [Trivet] Benkil.
Boddenath: [Hem.] Badanach.

Bodnyll: [Knyghton] Bothville.

B R A

Bogham: [Hem. Wals.] Buchan.

Boyn, a district in Bamf-shire Hv.
S. Boithan, or Bothan, a nunnery. Dv.

Bolden, now Bowden. Dv.
Bolton, one of queen Mary's prisons. Ax.

Bomby Bt.
Bonaven Taberniae, the place of S. Patric's birth by his own account. From circumstances mentioned by himself, and his earliest biographers, there is little reason to doubt that it is *Dunbarton*. (*Bon aven* in Gaelic is *end* or *mouth of the river*.)

§Boneich. [AGs, ed. Mur. p. 40.]

Bonkil Dw.
Bonningtoun Bf.

§Bonningtoun [Pitscot.] seems between Dannottyr and Abirbrothok.

§Bonochar. [AGs, ed. Mur. p. 40.]

Bonshaw Cu.
§Boothull, Boothale: [Wals. Knyghton.] near Berwik and Halydon

Boorve c. Ja.
Borgarfurd [Torf. l. i, c. 27] f. firth of *Burgh*, q. v. f. er. for *Breidafurd*, and if so, still the same part of the sea.

Borrow-mere [Sc. Chr.] a moor adjacent to Edinburgh on the south side.

Borthwik in Edinburgh-shire. Du. Ah.
Borthwik in Berwik-shire Dw.

Bot, Both, Bote, Botha: Bute.
S. Bothan: S. Boithan.

§Bothgonanan, Bothgofuan, where k. Duncan was mortally wounded in 1037.

Bothkenner Be.
Bothvill, Botheville, Boyville; now Bothwell. Dv.

a barony of the Olifards, Morays, Duglases, &c. Here was a strong c. and a collegiate church.

Botil: [Ayloffe] Butil.
Bourty S.†S 1395 [Wynt. IX, xvi.] Gw.

Bowan: [Trivet] Buchan.
Brachly Ht.

Bradan in Mann. As.
Bradwik, the capital c. of the lordship of Arran. Dq.

§Bradewod. [B. Har.] Many places are so called.

Braes of Angus } the high lands of { Angus Fu.
Brae-Chat Cattey Is.
Brae-Mar Mar Gt.

Braizay: [D. Monro, n. 3] cr. for Bradwik.
Bran wattry. Ft.

Brandanis: [Barb.—Wynt.—Sc. Chr.—Boeth.] the people of Bute, (and, I believe, also of Arran) per-

haps so called in honour of St Brendan, who seems to have given his name to the kyle between Arran and Kentire.

Branksholm, a c. of the family of Scot. C^v

Brankstoun, Branstoun D^w.

Brannan. v. Kyle, and Brandanis.

Brathwik: [Barber] Bradwik.

Brechin, Brechne, Bregline, Brechyng, Breg- } F^v.
thine, Breipin. S†S 18 May 1452

This antient town was given to the clergy in the tenth century, [Chr. Pic.] and was the see of one of the smallest bishopricks in Scotland.

Bretensis, (l. Brechinensis) Brechinensis, Brethinensis: of Brechin.

Breidaford, [Tarf. l. i. c. 13] i. e. broad firth, being the sea between Moray and Catness, now called the Moray firth.

Brerach wattyr. F^t.

Brethwik: [Sc. Chr.] Bradwik.

Brettis, Brets, [in Scottish history] people of Strathclyd.

§Brigend-crook: [B. Har.] it seems in the earldom of March, and there is a place called Crook on Beil W. near Stantoun.

Brigham, Brigeam, Birgham. 4 D^w.

Brighyn: [Hem.] Brechin.

Brig of Forth S†E 11 Sept. 1297. B^e

Brynnan wod, D^f

rendered famous by Shakspeare under the name of Birnham wood.

§Brynt-yle, Brint-hile, insula combusta. f. Palace ile in L. Fergus.

Brint-iland, a small ile or rock in the harbour, which, having been accidentally burnt, has given this name to Wester Kingorn.

Britanni, Britones: [Chr. Pic.] the Brettis, Brets, Bretons or Welsh of Strathclyd.

Brithin; [Triv.] Brithni: [Wals.] Brechin.

Brochty crag: [Fœd.] Bruchty c.

Brodie, the thanage of a family of the same name, who have possessed it at least since the reign of Alex. III. H^t.

Brokisburn with Strathbrok on its bank. A^g

Brokisburn village on Brokisburn D^v

Brora wattyr in Suthirland. I^t.

§Browis-feld [B. Har.] in Teviotdale.

Broutygreoc: [Beauge] Bruchty c.

Bruar wattyr in Athol. F^t

Bruchty, Brughty c. at the mouth of the Tay. C^r

L. Brum, an arm of the sea. H^q

Brunchous in Teviotdale. [Lesly, p. 455] D^v.

Brunalban, Bruinalban, Brunhere, [Desc. Alb.] seem the same as Drumalban.

§Drumanburgh; [Chr. Sax.] Dunbrunde, (which is the same name translated into Gaelic) [Chr. Pic.] Weondune, Brunnawere, Brunnanbyrig; [S. Dun. Hist. Dun.] Wendune; [S. Dun. Hist.] Brunford in Northumbria; [Ing.] Brunenburh. [M. West.] E†S; B. N^d, N, D 938. All authors, except Ingulf, give reason to believe, that this famous battle was fought to the southward of the Humber. The invading allies were on their progress from that river, when they were met by Athelstan; and it is probable that Brunne, now Bourn, in the south part of Lincolnshire (near which is Witham, perhaps formerly Weondune) may have been the place.*

Buchagla, [D. Monro, n. 154] now Benbecula. G^m

Buchan, an antient earldom. (v. Fermartin) H^w
The first earls were probably the kings of the Tairali reduced to the rank of vassals under the Scottish sovereigns.

Buchan nes H^z

Buchanan, reg. Dav. II. the property of Maurice } E^z
Buchanan; now a seat of the duke of Montrose.

Bucharin: (now Boharn) Bocharin.

Buchquhider, a district of Strathearn E^z

Buckclugh, a seat of the family of Scot, to whom it has given the titles of lord, earl and duke. } C^u

Bughun: [Knyghton] Buchan.

Bunkle: [Barber] Bonkil.

Burgh, a fort supposed of Danish origin. H^u.

Burgh under Stantmor. B^w.

Burgh, where k. Edward Ist of England died. B^u

Burghbrig. A^y.

Bussy: [Ayloffe] er. for Raryn.

Bute, But, Buit; antiently Rothsay. D^q

B. was taken by the Norwegians in 1220, and again in 1263, when k. Hakon gave it as a fee holding of himself to Rudri, a Scottish exile claiming a hereditary right to it. [Tarf.] According to Sympton [Hist. of Stewart, p. 59] the great-granddaughter of Rudri conveyed the lordship by marriage to Alexander the Stewart, the great-grandfather of k. Robert II; but Barber, p. 232, seems to consider Bute and the Ilis as belonging in 1314 to the same person.

Bute shirrefdom erected in Nov. 1400. D^q
comprehends the isles of Bute, Arran, the Cumbras,

* Every one acquainted with the old English knows, that Bura and Brun are the same; and the addition of burgh might be dropped from it, as it has been from many others, e. g. Lundenburh or Lundenbyrig, now London.

Isle-Mernoch, Elan-Molas, and Plade. [Ch. ap. Crawf. Peer. pp. 55, 56.] In 1334 Bute appears to have been annexed to Cowal under one shireff. [Wynt. VIII, xxviii, 83.]

Buth, Buthan; [M. Par.] Buthlan: [Chr. Mel.] Buchan.

Buti, Buti, a monastery: [An. Ult.] ... f. Bute.

Butil, a chief residence of the Balliols. Br

Buttergask. Ce.

C

N. B. For names not found in C see K.

Cadyow, Cadehou, given by k. Rob. Ist to Sir Gilbert Hamilton, whose descendents gave it } Ds their family name.

Caerlandrock: [M. Westm. p. 438.] Karloverok,

Caerpentaloch: [Nennius] f. Kirkintulloch.

See Car, Kaer, Kar.

Cayle, aqua de. [Sc. Chr.] Kail.

Caira wattyr, called also Cludan. Ct.

Cairns, a castle near Du

Cairn hill. (v. Cors-cryne.) Du

Caithness, or Cairness.

Calatria; [Ailred] Kalenters: [R. Brun.] Torwood.

Calantir, now Calendar. v. Coiladar. Es

Calaros upper line, alias Tuini onirbre. P†S 735.

[An. Ult.]

Calceco, Calcehon, Calcon, Calconia, Calcovia: [Chr. Mel. &c.] corr. of Kelso.

Caldar wattyr, a branch of the Spey. Ga.

Caldar wattyr, three branches of the Clyde. Ds

Caldar, Calder, Caldir, Caldor, Caledor: the name of several places; of which are noted

East Calder, Caldor-cleir, Caldovircler. Af

West Calder, Caledor comitis; now Mid-Calder. Af

Calder-more. [Sc. Chr. V. ii, pp. 327, 430]

See Kaldor, Coiladar.

Calden wattyr running into the Twede at

Caldenle. Dv.

Caldstreme, Caldestrem, a nunnery. 2Dw.

Caldestreme: [Triv. p. 289] a mistake for the nunnery beside Berwick.

Calendar. (v. Coiladar.) Be.

Calf [D. Monro, n. 95] Fo.

This name is common to several small isles, appendages of larger ones.

Calton crag: the small hill north-east of Edinburgh.

Calye. Du.

Cambyakynel, Cambuakeneth. Camyskynel.

Camboe (now Cambo). Ce.

Cambrenne regnum. Strathclyde, q. v.

Cambrun, Cambroun, now Cameron. Ce.

C. Cames; Camns [D. Monro, n. 106] in Shie. Cp.

C. Cames (now Kemes) in Bute. Dq.

Camyskynel, Camyskennel, an abbay. Be

Campaspeth [Leg. March.] Gamhyspeth.

C. Campbell, modern name of Glume, q. v.

Candida casa, the Latin name of Quhit-hern.

Canmor c. in a small loch in Mar. Gv.

See Kenmor.

Canonby priory. Cv.

Caplawchy [Wynt. VI, viii, 78] seems in Fife.

Caradel, a c. on a precipitous rock. Dq.

Caray, a small isle near Kentire. Dp.

Carail, Carale, Karel, Cherel. Ev. Cl.

In 1201 it was an occasional royal residence.

Caraldston. Fv.

Carbery, where q. Mary dismissed Bothwell, and surrendered herself to the combined lords. At

Carbonia: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45] Mann.

Carcanan, Carthenan, the place on which St Andrewia was built. [Gir. Cam. qu. Polychr. p. 186. — MS. qu. Usser, p. 648.]

Cardronow. Du.

Cardros in Levenax. Dr.

Cardros in Menteth. Es.

At one of these k. Robert Ist died 7 June 1329.

Careden, now Carriden. v. Kair Eden. Bf.

a town esteemed very antient in the 6th century.

Carel, Carellum: Carail.

Cargil [B. Har.] Dg.

Carham S†E 1371. [Wynt. IX, ii] 2Dw.

Carinish, Careyresse: [D. Monro, n. 154] Gm.

a very antient church: f. the priory called Scar-

inebe, [Keith, p. 241] the various parts of the Lang

iland being often confounded.

Carlanerok, Carlaverok: Karlaverok.

Carlisle, the capital of Cumbirland; Br.

a frequent residence of k. David I, where he died

24 May 1153.

Carlton en Galles: [Froiss.] Carlele in Cumbirland, a country of the Breta or Welsh, called by the French Galles.

Carnburg, Carneborough, a strong insular c. Fo.

Carnaur mountain. v. Monacurna. Ft.

Carnston: Cranston.

Carnwath. Dt.

Caroun [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 51] Carron.

Carrik, formerly a part of Galloway, q. v. Cr.

dismembered from it in 1186, and erected into an

earldom for Duncan son of Gilbert, lord or prince

of Galloway. From Duncan it came by inheritance

CATNESS.

to k. Robert I. Since 1308 the heir apparent of Scotland has been earl of Carrik.

- C. Carrik in Cowal. Er.
Carrikfregus, in Ireland. Bp.
Carron wattyr, near Gramis dyke. Et. Be.
Carron wattyr, in West Ross. Gq.
Carron wattyr, in East Ross. Hs.
Carron burn, in Niddisdale. Ct.
Carron burn, in the Mernis. Fw.
Carron burn, in Balvany. Gu.
L. Carron, an arm of the sea. Gp.
Carrothyris Cu.
Carrum S†E 1018 [S. Dun. col. 30.-R. Hag. 312] *Werk*
Carse of Striveline, or of Faw Kirk. Be.
§Cartanoks [Prynne, p. 883] near *Sweet-hart*
Carth wattyr, or *Kert*.
Cartlan [B. Har.] Dt.
Carun [Nen. c. 19] *Carron*.
§Cárwanolow. [Sc. Chr.] f. in Liddisdale.

See names in Kar.

The following castles, connected with towns, &c. being particularly noted in history, have their situations expressed in the map, viz.

- Castel of St. Andrewis
 — Berwik
 — Dunbar
 — Edinburgh, called Maydyn c.
 — Elgin
 — Invernes
 — Loch Levin
 — Loch Ore
 — Striveline. v. St. Andrewis, &c.

§Cassel: [Froiss.] f. Calder.

Catness, Catenes, Catenesse, Catteyness, Cateneys; and in Latin Catania, Cathanesia: ... } Is

an earldom of unknown origin, comprehending all the country north of the earldom of Ross, till the thirteenth century.—In the earliest period of its history it was possessed by the Norwegian iaris (or earls) of Orkney, who afterwards acknowledged themselves vassals of Scotland for the earldom of Catness. The south-east part of it, which in respect of its situation they called Sudurland, was taken from them some time before 1245, and erected into a separate earldom. The name and dignity of the earldom of Catness, thenceforth restricted to the north part, have in latter times been contracted to the north-east corner. v. *Catney*, *Suthirland*, *Orkney*.

Catness was also a bishoprick, probably almost coeval with the earldom, and retained its full extent,

C L U

being that of the original earldom, during all the the ages of its existence.

Cathkert; now Cathcart. Ds.
 §Cato B†P 749. [An. Ult.]

Catney, Catteigh: the Gaelic name of *Catness* in its full antient extent. The highlanders distinguish *Suthirland* by the name of *Cattav*, which perhaps infers, that its inhabitants are the posterity of those, who communicated their name to the whole province; while they give the name of *Gallou* (the land of foreigners) to the north-east corner, which alone now retains the antient name of the whole.

Cawmill. a name of *Ederington c.*

Cavers, an antient seat of the Balliols. Cy

Cenail: [Nennius] *Kinel*.

Centrimunt, Chenrimunt, Chilrimunt, Chylrimont: variations of *Kilrimunt*.

Centire: *Kentire*.

Cerverei: [Chr. Mel.] *Kerwanay*.

Cesfurd, the antient seat of the Kers. Dw.

Charter house, a monastery by the walls of Perth, wherein king James Ist was murdered 21 Feb. 1435.

Chellin: [Ch. Dav. I.] *Kellyn*.

Cherel: [Ch. Dav. I.] *Carail*.

Chester, now called Chester-le-street. Bx

Cyebiot hillis. Dw.

Childirkirk, now Ginglekirk or Channelkirk. Dv

Alt-Chonlachan. S†S 1594 [v. Shaw, p. 221] Gu

Cintire: *Kentire*.

Cypre, Cyprum: [Chr. Mel. passim] l. as in MS. Cuprum, the abbay of *Cupir* in Angus.

§Clag, a castle in Yle. [Boeth.]

Clakmanan, Claemanant, the capital of Et. Be

Clakmanan shirrefdom Et. Be

Claideom, v. Moerne.

Clatto, Clattay Ci.

Cleish Bf

Clyde wattyr, *Cluyd*, *Cluth*, *Ghotta*, *Chydum*, the } Dr
 chief river on the west side of Scotland. }

Clyddisdale, the country on the banks of the Clyde from its source to the sea.

Clisperom S†E 5 June 1138. Aw.

Closburn c. [B. Har.] Ct.

Cludan wattyr, called also *Cairn*, q.v.

Cluny, the name of many places; of which are noted Cluny, according to Reg. Maj. the capital of Stormond.

It was distinguished by the birth of that miracle of human attainments, the admirable Crichton.

Cluny, the seat of the heirs-male of Clan Chattan. *Ga*.

Cluny burn. Fu

§Cluniacis [Prynne, p. 656]

Clush: [Nennius] *Clude*.

Cluifineses: [S. Dun.] the people of *Strathclyd*.

§Coach-cochlum. D or N†S 870. [Chr. Pict.]

Cockburns-path *Colbrandispeth*.

Cockdale [Barb.] the valley of *Coket*.

Coel [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] *Col*.

Coyll [Bed.] supposed Kyle, with very little reason.

Coiladar, i. e. the wood of oaks *Er*

This appears to be the most genuine remain of the name of those vast forests of oak, which originally overspread almost the whole surface of this island. They were called *Silva Caledonia* by the Romans, probably after the forest of the same name in Greece. Some of the latter perversions of it are Calatria, Calatres, Galtres, Galltrees, (near York) Kalenters, Calantir, Calendar, Calander, Keltor, (which by a partial translation is changed to Torwod) Calder, Calder, Caldir, Caldor, Caledar, Caledor, Kaldor, &c.

Coket watyr. *Cr*

Coklawis *Cw*

There are many small places of this name.

Cokpule *Bu*

Col island. *Fn*

Colbantoun; now Covington. *Dt*

Colbrandispeth, Colbrandespade *Dw*

Coldingham, the oldest nunnery in Scotland ... *Dw*

Coldoun *Bg*

Collyne; [Chr. el.] *Colly*; [Wynt.] *Culan watyr*.

St Colmis insh. or *Insh-Colme*.

St Colmoci insula: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] an abbay or priory called also *Insh-Mahomo*.

[A&S, ed. Mur. p. 448.—Keith, pp. 239, 240.]

Colodesburg: [Heddi vita Wilfridi] *Coldingham*.

Colonsay, in which was an abbay *Eo*

Colosa [Adamnani vita Columbae] *Eo*

Colquhon; now Dunglas. *Dr*

Coludi, Coludesburh: *Coldingham*.

Columba, Columbanus, ile of: *Insh-Colme*.

Combray [Sc. Chr.] *Cumbra*.

Combrenouth [Khyghton] } *Cumbirnald*.

Commirnald [Sc. Chr.] }

Comhisbunde insula Scotiæ [Major, p. 77] er. for Inisbofind, an isle on the coast of Ireland.

Comrich, a monastery; now Applecross *Gp*

L. Con in Menteth. *Er*

Conan watyr. *Ha*

I. Conel, a c. of the lords of Loch Ow or Ergyl. ... *Eq*

Conyngham: *Cuningham*.

Corbranspeth [Sc. Chr.] *Colbrandispeth*.

Corbrig. N†S, N† about 920 [S. Dun. col. 73]. *Bw*

Corgarf, Curgarf. *Gu*

Corivrecan, Corebrekan, a dreadful whirlpool. ... *Ep*

Corn, or Curnig burn. [Bed.] *Bf*

Cornait, Cornmail, Cornouaille; now Cornhill. ... *Dw*

Corechie, Corichie burn, called also *Fara* and *Fair*. } *Gw*
S†S 28 Oct. 1562.

§Corby: [B. Har.] f. between Are and Riceartoun.

Cors-cryne; [Wynt.] Crosse cairne: [Maj.] apparently a cross on the *Cairn hills*, near which is *Corswod*.

§Corsintoun [B. Harr.]

Corsraguel abbay. *Cr*

Corstorfin, a provostry or collegiate church. *Ag*

Corswod (v. Cors-cryne) *Dr*

Cortoquhy, Cortoquhay *Fv*

Cotpon [Sc. Chr.] *Cowtown*.

L. Cotloch (v. Lougecoeth) *Af*

Cowal, a lordship of the Stewarts. *Eq*

Cowie burn. *Fw*

Cowie *Fw*

Coul *Gv*

L. Coulter (v. Lougecoeth) *Es*

Counfrez [Knyghton, col. 2494] *Dunfres*.

Cowpir *Cupir*.

Cotmoun *Ax*

Crabstane S†S 1571 *Gw*

Crag. [J. Hag.—Sc. Chr.] *Haly-rud abbay* between the Craggs of Calton and Salisbury hills.

Cragy *Da*

Cragyn, Craggyn *Ag*

§Cragingate [Knox, p. 180] a gate (road) eastward from Edinburgh, f. near the Calton or Salisbury crags.

Cragivar *Gv*

Cragmillar c. a residence of queen Mary *Al*

§Cragmore [B. Har.] seems near the north end of *Loch Ow*.

§Cragunyn [B. Har.] in Ergyl.

Cratfergus: [Barber] *Carrikfergus*.

Crailin *Dv*

Cramund, Craumond, Cramond *Ag*

Cramond heland: between it and the main land there is a sand dry at low water. [Sc. Chr.] } *Bg*
V. ii, p. 328].

Cranstoun *Al*

§Crasleti [R. S. And.] where k. Alex Ist died. Ford. p. 446, makes Striveline the place of his death.

Q. if cor. contr. for Camyskynel, sometimes called the abbay of Striveline.

C U M

Craw wattyr; [B. Har.] now *Crawick* Ct
Crawfurd, the capital castle of Dt.
Crawfurd, an earldom erected in 1398 or 1399
in favour of Sir David Lindsay, and ever since } Dt.
possessed by the family of Lindsay.
Craufurd-John [B. Har.] Dt.
Crawling: [Spotsw.] *Crailin*.
Crechmond Hx.
Creech, or *Cree*, *Wattyr of*. Bs.
Cref Ce
§ *Crei* [An. Ult.] P4+P 727.
Creich Ch
Creichtoun *Crichtoun*.
§ *Creio* [An. Ult. 735] seems in Lorn.
L. Crierin, an arm of the sea. Fq.
Crethinben: [Barber] *Cruachan ban*.
Crichtoun S4+E 1337. Ah.
L. Crinan, an arm of the sea. Ep.
Cromarty, the modern name of } .. *Crumbachty*.
Crombathi: [Sc. Chr.]
Cromdale Gt
Crosseeryne [Sc. Chr.] *Corscryne*.
Croulin island [D. Monro, n. 111] Gp
Cruachan ban, a great mountain S4+E 23 Aug. 1308. Eq.
Cruggelton c. [Fœd. V. ii, p. 793] Bs.
Cruithnigh: a Gaelic name of the Pictis, q.v.
Crumbachty, *Crumbawchty*; now *Cromarty*. Ht.
Crumbachty shirrefdom, the smallest in Britain. . Hs.
§ *Crusay monastery* in the western isles. [Keith, p. 239]
Q. if not rather in Kentire, frequently reckoned an
island, where there is now a small haven called *Cru-*
sag. N. B. In An. Ult. 672 there is the foundation
of a church 'apud Croosan.'
Crux regia: Boeth. f. 365 b] *Rere-cors*.
N. Cuich wattyr } run into *L. Levin*. Bg.
S. Cuich wattyr }
Cuillin hillis, the highest in Skie. Go
Culan wattyr. Hv.
Culan, *Cullen*: *Irvirculan*.
Culenros *Culros*.
Culessy Ch.
Culpyre *Cupir*.
Culquhon, *Colquhon*.
Culros, an abbay said to be founded by S^t Serf. Et.
It was refounded in 1217 by Malcolm earl of }
Fife. [Chr. Mel.] Bf.
Culter [B. Har.] Dt.
Cumbirlan, *Cumbrslan*. v. Norðymbra-land. Bu
Cumbirnald Ds.
Cumbirtres, *Cumbertres*. (v. Gisburn.) Bu

D A L

Cumbra, or *Mekil Cumbra*. Dr
Cumbra deas, i. e. South Cumbra. Dr.
Cumbrensis episcopatus: [Ang. sacr. V. ii, p. 238] the
bishoprick of Glasgow. *Cumbrensis regio*, in the
Inquisition of the possessions of the church of Glas-
gow seems to include Galloway and the earldom of
Dunbar: but an obscurity, perhaps intentional, runs
through the whole of that piece.
Cumins cross, *Tomens-cross*. [Leg. March.] a mo- }
nument of the Cumins in Tinedale Cw.
Cumnok Cs
Cuneffery, *Cunessery*: [Froiss.] *Quenisferry*.
Cuningham, *Cunygame*, *Cunyngame*. Dr
Cupir, the capital of the shirrefdom of Fife. . Eu Ch.
Cupir, a famous abbay in Angus. Fu Dg
Curgarf: *Corgarf*.
Curlay: [Sc. Chr.] er. for *Kerwaray*.
Curnig, or *Corn burn*.
Curry Ag
Cursus apri. v. *Baris rake*, q. id.
S^t Cuthbertis kirk, or *West kirk*, the parish of
which once comprehended a great territory } Ag
all round Edinburgh.

D

Darre, *Dacor*, where Athelstan k. of England had
a meeting with Constantine k. of Scotland and
Eugene k. of Cumbirlan, at which, accord- } Bv.
ing to W. Malms. these barbarians yielded
themselves and their kingdoms to him.
Dægstan, *Dægsan-stan*: [Chr. Sax.] *Degssten*.
Dayholm of Kershop. [Spotsw.] Cv.
Dalgaty, *Dalgathy*. Bg.
Dalgernow Ct.
§ *Dali*, some vallies of the Norwegian districts in the
north and west of Scotland, particularly so named
by the writer of Ork. sag. and Torf.
Dalginch, according to Reg. Mag. once the ca-
pital of the earldom of Fife. Skene says, it } Bh.
is now called Brunton.
Dalketh, a c. of the Duglases; now the mag- } Du
nificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh. Ah
Dalmulin, a monastery of monks and nuns, who } Ds.
lived under the same roof.
Dalquest [Froiss.] *Dalketh*.
Dalreadingas, *Dalreodas*: [Chr. Sax.] *Dalreudini*;
[Bed.] people of
Dalrieta; [Chr. Pi&t.] *Dalriada*: [An. Ult.] the ter-
ritory of the old Scots in Ergyl.
Dalry E4+S 11 Aug. 1306 Er
Dalriach Cf.

- Dalrympil, the antient seat of a family of the same name. } Cs.
- Dalruadain, the capital of the antient Scottish kings in Kentire, now a part of Campbelton. } Cp.
- Dalswyntoun, the chief c. of Cumin in his part of Galloway. } Ct.
- Dalwolsy, the chief c. of the Ramsays. Du. *Al.*
- Dalwryeth [B. Har.] *Dabriach.*
- Danielstoun, 2 m. west of *Hewstoun.*
- Dare wattyr. Ct.
- Darlington Bx.
- Darnly: a part of the lordship of Renfrew, which afterwards became a lordship belonging to the earls of Lennox, and as such gave title to Henry Stewart, the husband of queen Mary. } Ds.
- Darnwik: S4†S July 1526. It is 1 m. west of *Melros.* Pitscottie calls it Darnelinvir. The battle is also named of Melros.
- Darsy, Darvesey: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 317] ... *Dersy.*
- Davach: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 328] seems er. for *Avach.*
- Davidshaw, [B. Har.] alias Devonshaw, and f. a vestige of the name of the Damnonii, the antient inhabitants of Clyddisdale. } Dt.
- Dè, Dye, or Dee, *Wattyr of.* Gw.
- Dee wattyr in Galloway. Bs.
- §Dealgan. v. Loro q. id.
- Dealganros near Inverness. Ht.
- If Gordon had known of this place, he might have fixed the famous battle with Agricola here, with rather less opposition to the narrative of Tacitus, than at Dalginros in the heart of the country near L. Earn. v. Gordon's *Iter.* sept. p. 39.
- §Degsasten, Deglastane. N4†S 603 [Bed. et epit.] This, which Bede calls a most celebrated place, has for many ages been utterly unknown.
- Deir: [Sc. Chr.] *Dere.*
- Delred, Dilred, a c. on a precipitous rock. Jt.
- Denalban: [Ford. p. 173] l. *Drumalban.*
- Depford: [B. Har.] l. Drip ford, the ford at *Drip.*
- Dercongal, i. e. Congal's oak wood: the Gaelic name of *Halywod.*
- Dere, Der abbay founded by the earls of Buchan. Hw.
- Deretonsal: [Chr. Mel.] l. *Dercongal.*
- Ben Derg. v. Droma derg blathug. Ft.
- Dernford: [Sc. Chr.] a ford in the *Earn* near *Gask.*
- Dernlè, Dernley: *Darnly.*
- in Dernes: [Wals] er. for *Inverness.*
- Dersy, Dersy: *Ch.*
- Derwent wattyr. Bu.
- Destremelin: [Froiss.] *Dunfermline.*
- Dye wattyr.* in Mernis. Gv.
- Dye wattyr* in Berwik-shire. Dv.
- Dyke Ht.
- Dilvernarran, Ilvernarran: [Hov.] l. Invernarne, afterwards called *Nairn.*
- Dimmisdail syke* [Fæd. V. xv, p. 319] a grain or small branch of the *Sark.*
- Dingwall, Dingvall, the capital castle of the earldom of Ross. } Hs.
- Dirltown, Dirlton, Drilton Bi.
- in Dirnes [Hem.] er. for *Inverness.*
- Dyrnes: [Torf] *Diurness.*
- In L. i, c. 13 it is er. for Torfnes; and in other parts of his work it is a place in Orkney.
- Dysard Bt.
- Dyunbaer [Hed. vita Wilfridi] seems ... *Dunbar,* q. v.
- Diurnes, Durenys, supposed an isle by Ford. p. 83. Jr.
- L. and *Wattyr of Dochart,* by some called Tay. ... Fa.
- Dolair, Dolar S4†D, N 678 [Chr. Pi&.] Bf.
- Dolfintoun, Dolfynston, Dolphington. Cv.
- Dombare: [Froiss.] *Dunbar.*
- Don: names compounded with *Dun* are sometimes erroneously written with *Don* and *Doun*: therefor see in Dun.
- Don, Wattyr of.* Gw.
- Don, Doun,* or *Dune wattyr.*
- §Donary, Donery. [Fæd. V. ii, pp. 944, 945.]
- Donquere, [Prynne] l. Doux cœur: *Sweet-hart.*
- ~~Dorret~~: not an island, as Ford, p. 235, but a place in Ireland.
- Dornedeore; [Ford. p. 314] Dundurn: [Chr. el.] supposed the same as *Dunidier.*
- Dornok, a monastery in the reign of Dav. I; [Dalr. Coll. p. 269] and afterwards also the } Ht.
see of the b. of Catness. }
- 'Dorsum Albanæ, quod Scotice Drumalban dicitur,' [Ford. p. 285] the boundary of the Scots with the Pichts. v. *Drumalban.*
- Dorsum crup [Chr. Pi&.] S4†S 964. ... f. *Moncrif.*
- Douglas,* Douglas dale, &c. v. *Duglas.*
- §Dowart between Badanach and Lorn [A&S, p. 97.]
- Dowart: *Duart.*
- Douffre et melin [Froiss.] *Dunfermline.*
- Douhill Bg.
- §*Dowlouch* [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46.]
- L. *Doun* and *wattyr.* v. *Dune,* q. id.
- Doun in composition. v. *Don* and *Dun.*
- Doun, the capital c. of the earldom of Menteth. ... Es.
- Doun* in Ireland Ap.
- C. Dounan or *Dunan.*

DRUM

Donzquer, [Prynne] l. Doux cœur: *Sweet-heart*.
 Dova [Torf.] f. l. Dona: *Doux* in Menteth.
Devan, Dovyn, Watty of: *Be*.
South Devan watty, *Be*.
Doveran, or Dovert watty *Hw*.
 Draffan c. *Dt*.
 Dryburgh, Driburc, Drieburc, Drieburg, an ab-
 bay; now the seat of the earl of Buchan. ... } *Dv*.
 Drilton, Dryltowne: *Dirltown*.
 Drip: here is the lowest ford on the Forth. *Be*.
 Drochil c. *Du*.
 §Droma derg blathug. P4+P 728 [An.Ult.] f. Ben
 Derg, a remarkable hill of the great ridge (drum)
 called the *Mounth*, near which is a place called
 Clachag on the Tilt.
 Dromond, Drowmund, *Drummond*.
 L. Dranky, Drongquy [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] *Es*.
 Drueburgh: [Chr. Mel.] *Dryburgh*.
 Drumalban; Dorsum Britannia: [Adamn.] *Fr*
 the ridge of mountains, which separates the rivers
 running into the sea on the west coast of Inverness-
 shire and Ergyl, from those which run into the sea
 of Norway; and the boundary of the old Scottish
 kingdom with the North and South Pichts. [Adamn.
 L. ii, c. 46.—Ford. p. 285.—Wynt. III, viii.] In
 Reg. Maj. Drum-alban appears to comprehend
 also the *Mounth*.
 Drumbretan in Anandirdale. *Cu*.
 Drumdranan: *Dundreinan*.
 Drumduin, Drumdouin, Drumandune *Dq*.
 Drumfries: *Dunfres*.
 Drumgarland *Bf*.
 Drumin c. in Strathaven *Gn*.
 Drumynor, the more antient name of .. *Forbes c*.
 Drumkarah *Ci*.
 Drumlay [Sc. Chr. V. ii, pp. 101, 331] a sand
 at the mouth of the Tay, on which there are } *Ev*
 strong eddy tides.
 Drumlanrig, a c. of the earls of Mar and of Du-
 glas, and of the Duglases, whose representa- } *Ct*
 tive is duke of Queensberry.
 Drummoir *Cr*.
 Drummond, a c. of the noble family of the same name. *Ce*.
 Drumsergarth, a barony of the Morays of Bothvill, *De*
 which remained with the heir male of that family,
 when Bothville went with the heiress to the Du-
 glases. It is now called Cambuslang.
 Drumuachtur, the highest and most inland part } *Fr*
 of the *Mounth*.
 §Drumnaeoub S4+S 1427 [Shaw, p. 217] near *Tung*.

DUN

§Duaman [Chr. Pi&t.] f. l. Cluanan: f. Cluny in Stor-
 mond.
 Duart, a c. in Mull. *Ep*.
 Dublamensis [M. Par.] l. Dunblanensis: of *Dunblane*.
 Dudingstoun *Ab*.
 Dufaly *Ft*.
 §Duffeyras: [Torf.] f. *Bams*, q. d. Duffar-os, the mouth
 of Dover-an. So Drontheim in Norway was called
 Nidaros, the mouth of Nid.
 Duffus, the chief seat of the old family of Moray. *Hu*.
 By marriage it went to a branch of the Suther-
 lands, to whom it has given the title of lord.
 Duglas, Duvglas, Douglas, or *Duglas*.
 Dufremelin: [Froiss.] *Dunfermline*.
Duglas watty, in Clyddisdale. *Dt*.
Duglas watty, in Levenax. *Er*.
Duglas watty, in Ergyl. *Eq*.
Duglas burn, in Selkirk-shire. *Du*.
Duglas watty, in Man at Duglas town. *As*.
 Duglas c. in Duglasdale, the antient seat of the family,
 whose warlike achievements have rendered the name
 so famous; and the capital mansion of
 Duglas earldom, created 4 Feb. 1457-58. *Dt*.
 This district was but a small part of the territories
 of the mighty earls of Duglas, who, like antient
 Rome, from small beginnings became so powerful,
 that they fell by their own greatness. Like Rome
 also the Duglases still retained the stile of the ori-
 ginal domain as principal, though it bore no pro-
 portion for extent or value to the additional terri-
 tories afterwards appended to it.
 Duglas in Mann. *As*.
 Dwhwne [Wynt.] f. l. Dwnhwne, *Dunhun*.
 Duiris, a thanage of the Frasers. *Gw*.
 Dul, an Abthanrie. (v. note on Wynt. VI, x, 202) .. *Fa*.
 Dulblaen, [Chr. Pi&t.] l. Dunblaen: .. *Dunblane*.
 Dulce-cor: a Latin translation of *Sweet-heart*.
Dulenan watty, or *Tuilnan*.
 Dumany *Ag*.
 Dumbrunde [Chr. Pi&t.] l. Dunbrunde, a Gaelic trans-
 lation of *Brannanburgh*, q. v.
 Dummoir [B. Har.] seems *er*. for *Drummoir*.
 Dun, a Gaelic component prefix, signifying a fortified
 hill, or a castle. It is sometimes written *Dun*, *Doun*,
 and *Dum* (perhaps erroneously;) and therefor names
 with these initials are here arranged according to
 the order of the second, or real and distinguishing,
 parts of the compound names.
 Dunabardyn [Barber] now Danaverty. *Cp*.
 Dun-Alban, Dennalban: *er*. for *Drumalban*.

DUNBAR.

Dunan, or Dounan, a c. in Arran Cq
Donarwise: [Sc. Chr.] Aros.
§Dunat: [An. Ult. 735] on the coast of Lorn or Ergyl.
Dunbar, Donbar, and f. Dyunbaer, q.v. Dv
the capital c. of the earldom of Dunbar. It is apparently the same with Dyunbaer, in which Wilfrid was confined about the year 680, [Heddi vita Wilf.] and, if so, is among the earliest places in Scotland noted by any historian after the Roman writers. This c. has been often taken and retaken: the most celebrated of its sieges was that in 1338, when it was most gallantly defended by its heroic countess. E.†S 28 Apr. 1296.
Dunbar, a town adjacent to the c. Dv
Dunbar earldom, called also Louthian, and afterwards March. Dvw
K. Malcolm III about 1072 gave 'Dunbar cum adjacentibus terris in Lodoneio' to Cospatrick son of Maldred, son of Crinan, whom Will. Ist had expelled from his earldom of Northumbria. [S. Dun. col. 205] He was ancestor of the succeeding earls of Dunbar, which till 1186 was the only earldom on the south side of Gramis dyke.
Dunbarton, formerly Alcluyd, and the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyd, q.v. Dr
a c. seated on a lofty rock at the point of the peninsula formed by the junction of the *Levin* with the *Clyde*, which, ever since it has been a royal fort, has been one of the most important in the kingdom.
Dunbarton, a town adjacent to the c. Dr
It is said to have been antiently called Morach. D. was the port of the Clyde, and a place of considerable trade, when Glasgow was only a bishop's burgh.
Dunbarton shirefdom, the limits of which with Striveline have often been changed. Ers
Dunbeggan: [D. Monro, n. 106] Dunvegan.
Dunbeth, Dunbeath Ju
Dunbertane: Dunbarton.
Dunblane, the see of a small bishoprick founded by king David I. Es. Be
Dunbleinensis, Dunblaynensis: of Dunblane.
Dunbretan, Dunbrettan, Dunbriton: Dunbarton.
Dunbulg; now called Dunbog. Ch.
Duncalden, Duncallen, Duncaillen: Dunkeld.
Dunce: Duns.
Dunclid, a variation of Alcluyd, q.v.
Duncrub Cf.
Dundaff, a c. of the Grahams, possessed by Sir John the Graham, the heroic friend of Walaya. Es.

DUN

Dundalk, Dundalk, a town in Ireland. Ao.
Dundarg, a c. of the earls of Buchan. Hw.
Dundas, a barony possessed by a family of the same name, at least since the beginning of the 12th century. Ag
Dundè, Dundee. It had four religious houses, and in the reign of Mary it was one of the richest and best built towns in Scotland. Ea. Cr
Dundonald, Dundownald, a c. of the Stewarts, in which Rob. II and Rob. III died. [Wynt. IX, x, xxvi.] Ds.
Dundonald, a c. of the lords of the Ilis. Ho.
§Dundorne, Dundurn; [Chr. el.] Dornedore: [Ford.] where according to tradition k. Greg died. Dumideir.
Dun-Dorngil, or Dun-Dornadilla according to Boyse, whose fiction has raised this in fame above the other circular towers. Ir
Dundoward: [Sc. Chr.] Duart.
Dundreinan, Dundraynan, Dundranan abbay. Bt.
Dune wattyr, called also *Doun* and *Don*. Cs.
L. Dune, with a pele on a small island. Ca.
Dunedin: [R. S. And.] Gaelic transl. of *Edinburgh*.
Duneton wattyr. Dt.
Dunfel: [M. Par.] er. for Duffus.
Dunfinoen: [R. S. And.] Dunsinan.
Dunfoeder; [S. Dun.] Dun Fothair; [An. Ult. 680, 693] oppidum Fother. [Chr. Piët.] They seem all the same, and apparently mean *Forteviot*, which is a contr. of Forthuir-tabaicht, or Fothur-thabaicht.
Dunfermline, Dunfermelyne, Dunfermyng, Downfranelin, Dunfermlis. Et. Bf.
The magnificent abbay founded here by k. Malcolm III was the burial place of himself and his posterity for several centuries.
Dunfres; Dunfreg [Knyghton] the capital of Ct.
Dunfres shirefdom, Cs-v
which comprehended the modern shires of Dunfries and Kirkcubright, and, if I mistake not, the isle of Mann while subject to Scotland.
Dungalbsy, now contracted to Dungsby. Ju.
Dungals nup, now Dungsby head. Ju.
Dunglas c. (and v. Colquhoun.) Dw
Dunhun, Dunhovyn, the capital c. of the lordship of Cowal. Dr
Dunibrissil, Donybressil Bg.
Dunideir, Dunodier, a vitrified fort. Gv
Duninow Ci.
Dunypas, Donypas: now cor. in compliance with a whim of Buchanan's, to Dunipace. Be.

D U R

Dunkeld, Dunkeldyn, Dunkelden: Ft. *Df*
the see of an antient bishoprick, and more antient
abbay, wherein Cuthbert, the great saint of North-
umberland, was educated. The first bishop on the
north side of the Forth named in authentic his-
tory is Tuathal, son of Artgus, archbishop of For-
trev and abbat of Dunkeld, who died in 864. [An.
Ult.]

§ Donlethfin. [An. Ult. 733]

Dunmacnichen, where there are some remains
of vitrified walls and other ruins, on which
Boyse has founded his imaginary capital of
Berigionium or Berogomum. } *Eq*

Dunmeller Du.

Dunnachtan. v. Nechtanesmere. Gt.

Dunnakyn [D. Monro] Gp

Dunnechtyn, now Dunnichen. Fv.

§ Dun Neshtain: l. Nechtain. [An. Ult. 685] v. Nech-
tanesmere.

Dunnotyr c. on a peninsular precipice. Fw

Dunola, Dunolla, Dunonla, a c. of the old Scot-
tish kings of Lorn. } *Ep*

Dunowaig, Dunowak, Dunowaik, a principal
residence of the lords of Yle. } *Dp*

Dunpender law, the hill east of Hadingtoun. Dv

§ Dunquhonyle. [Sc. Chr.] v. Garveleane.

Dunrobin, the capital of Suthirland. It.

Dunroden: [Chr. S. crucis.] now Dunrod. Bs

Duns, after Berwik fell into the hands of the
English, the capital of Berwik shirrefdom. } *Dw*

§ Dunscaith [Chr. Mel.] on the border of Ross.

Dunsinan, a lofty c. and a royal residence reg. } *Eu*
Keneth son of Malcolm, and Macbeth. } *Cg*

Dunsyre Dt

Dunskey [D. Monro, n. 106] a c. on a rock. Gp.

Dunskey, a c. on a precipitous rock. Bq.

Dunstaffinch, Dunstaffage, a c. of the kings, or
lords, of the Ilis. } *Eq*

Duntwyllim, Donntwyllime [D. Monro, n. 106] .. Ho.

Dunvegan, a c. on a precipitous rock. Gn

Dunvin [Herbert, p. 243] seems *Dunhun*.

Duplin E4+S 12 Aug. 1332 Cf

Duray, Dura, Dure, Dewre, or *fura*. Ep.

Durame E4+S 17 Oct. 1346. Bx

Durame shirrefdom or bishoprick. Bx

§ Dureme: [Prynne, p. 653] ex. for the name of some
priory in Scotland in 1296.

Durenys insula: [Ford. p. 83] *Diurness*.

Dury Bk

§ Duringill c. [D. Monro, n. 106] in Skie.

EDINBURGH:

Durisdere Cr
Duzquer: [M. West.] l. Doux coeur, .. *Sweet-heart*.

E

'Eadwardisle foresta de Jedwood.' [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 274]
v. Edwardisle.

§ Eaglesuret; [Chr. Mel.] Eggesbreth; [S. Dun.] Eg-
glesbirch; [Lel.] Egelbereth: [Hov.] the utmost ex-
tent of Robert Curtois's expedition in Scotland in
1080. f. l. Eglesbrec, a Gaelic name equivalent to
Varia capella, the Latin name of *Faw Kirk*.

L. Earn Es

Earn, Wattyr of. Eu Cg.

Earn burn, the branch of the *Kert* between He-
silden and Eglisam. } *Da*

S^t Ebbis hevid, a precipitous rocky point. Dw

Ebbirturing, [Polychr.] l. Ebbircurnig: *Abircorn*.

Eberden: [Wals.] *Abirdene*.

§ Eckialsbacca, Eckialdzback: [Snorro-Torf.] the south
boundary of Suthirland, and seemingly the bank of
the *Okel* or *Ailsh*. (Backar, banks of a river. Verellii
Index. The translator of Snorro calls it Ochellenses
montes.)

Eccles, Eglez, a nunnery Dw,

Eccles brek (spotted kirk) the Gaelic name of *Faw Kirk*.

Ecclesmachin Af

Edan: [Sc. Chr.] Wattyr of Edan at Carlele.

§ Edelwood. [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 243]

Eden, Edan, Edin wattyr in Fife Ci.
also a branch of the Tweede at *Ednam*.

Eden, Edan, Wattyr of, in Cumbirland. Bv

§ Eden: [Chr. Pi&t.] a town given up to the Scots in
the reign of k. Indulf, perhaps by the Brettis, per-
haps by the Northumbrians or English. Camden,
who first published this notice, supposes Edinburgh
the place. v. *Edin*, *Kair Edin*.

Ederdale, or *Ardmanach*.

Ederingtoun, Edrington c. alias Cawmill. 1Dw

Edgertoun, Edzerston, Eggerhop. Cv

§ Edin.—'Bellum Gline Muresan et obsessio Edin.'
[An. Ult. 637] If this passage were as public, as
Camden has made the one concerning Eden, it might
be as good history of Edinburgh, and some centu-
ries earlier.

Edinburgh castel, or Maydyn castel. Du Ag

Edenesburg; [Ch. Al. I] Edwynesburg, Castrum
puellarum; [Ch. Dav. I] Edenbure; Edinburgh;
[Chr. Mel.] Edwinesburch; [S. Dun.] Edwynes-
burgh; [Chr. Lanercost] Castrum puellarum, quod
dicitur Edensburgh; [Hem.] Edenburgh; [Polychr.]
Ednysborg, Edenesburgh; [Knyght.] Edynburgh,

EDINBURGH.

Edynbrowch, Maydyn castel; [Wynt.] Dunedin. [R. S. And. and Highlanders to the present time.] v. *Maydyn, Puellarum*.

This castle, situated on a lofty precipitous rock, and probably first built by the Northumbrians, was an occasional royal residence ever since the reign of Malcolm III, perhaps earlier; but in his time the first undoubted mention of it in history occurs. v. Ford. p. 425, and *Eden, Edin*.

Edinburgh, &c. as above. Du. *Al-*
a city adjacent to the castle on the sloping ridge of the hill; the capital of the shire of Edinburgh, and in latter times of the kingdom. It was one of the *Four burghs*, q.v, and contained many religious foundations. Being so near the border, it has often been plundered and destroyed by the English. When they destroyed it in 1384, it was a poor mean place consisting of paultry thatched houses: and of these, Froissart, who had visited it some years before, says, there were only about 400. In about a century after this it was esteemed by the English a very wealthy town, 'ditissimum oppidum;' [Hist. Croyl. ap. Gale, p. 562] from which time it seems to have improved with a slow but gradual progress till 1603, when it lost the advantages annexed to the royal residence. Still however it remained the seat of the Scottish government till 1707, when the union deprived it of the little remaining splendour of its viceroyal court and parliament, leaving to it only the courts of law, with the name of a capital. The new arrangements consequent upon the union also deprived Edinburgh of its beneficial trade with France; a blow from which it has scarcely ever recovered. It is only of late years that Edinburgh has roused from the lethargy, into which it sunk upon the abolition of its pre-eminence and commerce, and from a small town consisting of houses crouded together, it has now, in spite of natural impediments, shone out an extensive and beautiful city, the residence of wealth and politeness, a capital seminary of education, and the resort of strangers, who now admire the elegance of buildings raised on a spot, whence about forty years ago the few, whose business dragged them to it, hastened away with disgust.

Edinburgh shire of Dt. w
comprehended the present shire of Edinburgh, and the constabularies or subordinate shire of Linlithgow and Haddington, which are now separate shires.

Edirdoun: (v. Ethirdover.) Hs.

E N N

Ednam, Eadnam, on *Eden watty*. Dw.
This place was cleared from a wilderness by Thor under a grant from k. Edgar son of Malcolm.

Edrington, or *Ederington*.

§ Edwardisle [in] forestade Redwere; Eadwardik, V.R. [Ford. p. 425] f. l. Edwardis lè, and Red swyre, or Jedworth: (v. Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 274) where Edward son of k. Malcolm died 15th Nov. 1093 of his wounds received on the 13th at Alnwick.

Edwynesburgh. v. *Edinburgh, Puellarum*.

Eggay, Egga, Egyn. Fo
Eggesbreth. v. Eaglesuret.

Eglez: [Sc. Chr.] *Eccles*.

Eglintoun, which came by marriage from the Eglintouns to the Montgomeries, to whom it gives the title of earl. } Ds.

Eglisham, an antient seat of the Montgomeries, acquired by them from the Stewarts. } Ds.

Ey or *Ay watty*. Dw

Eymuth c. on a peninsular rock. Dw

Loch Eyr c. Cu.

Elayn: [Hem.] l. Elgyn or *Elgin*.

Elandonan c. surrounded by the sea at high water. Gp

Elan du, or *Ardmanach*.

Elangherik, a c. on a small isle in L. Ridan. Dq

Elan Molas, i. e. isle of St Molas, now cor. to Lamlash, and called also Haly island. } Dr.

Elan Muik Fo

Elbotil nunnery. Bi.

Eldun, Eldunum. [S. Dun.] N^d4+N^d 6 Aug. 761 Dv.

Elgin c. the capital of the earldom of Moray. Hu.

Elgin, a town adjacent to the c. the see of the bishoprick of Moray, and capital of } Hu.

Elgin shire of Gt

Elyhok; [Wynt.] Elchock: [B. Har.] *Elquho*.

Ellerslie. It has the honour of giving designation to the immortal WALAYS. } Ds.

Ellon, the capital of the earldom of Buchan. Gw

Elquho nunnery. Cg

Elsay, a lofty rock in the sea. [D. Monro, n. 2] Cq

Elstanfurd, now, in compliance with fable, called Athelstanford. } Bi.

Eden watty. Dt.

Near this rivulet were the chief of the gold mines, which were wrought in the 16th century.

Emphor. v. Enon.

Endusburgh: [Knyghton] *Edinburgh*.

Enegus: [Descr. Alb.] *Angus*.

Eneth, [B. Har.] alias Enoch. Ct

Ennerkechyn: [Prynne] *Ennerkechyn*.

Ennerkype: [Barber] *Inverkip*.
 §Enon, a village near Dunbarton, whence St Patric, as
 he himself tells us, was carried off by the Irish.
 Some of his biographers call it Emphor.
 Enrawin: [B. Har.] *Inverawon*.
 Enyie, Einie, Enzie: a district of Bamf-shire. . . Hv.
 Eoa: [An. Ult.—Wal. Strabo] *Hyona*.
 Ercattan: [Prynne] *Ardehatten*.
 Ergyl, Erregyl; [Ch. Dav. I.] Ergeithel, Ergadia; [Chr.
 Mel.] Ergard, Ergaill; [Ayloff] Ergatila; [M. Par.]
 Erthgacl. [Sc. Chr.]
 The whole dominions of the Scots were at first com-
 prehended under this name; and its limits appear
 to have extended farther to the north and north-east
 than the boundaries of the shire, including at
 least all the lands south of Glenelg. [v. Ch. Rob. I
 ap. Shaw, p. 383] This country, apparently weaken-
 ed by the migration of numbers of the Scots into
 the lands of the Pichts after 843, was, along with
 the Isles, taken possession of by Norwegians, who
 scarcely acknowledged any connection with, or de-
 pendence upon the kings of Scotland till 1266, when
 the k. of Norway resigned his claim of sovereignty
 over the Isles.
 Ergyl, a lordship of a family of the same name,
 and afterwards of the Campbells of *Lochru*,
 who have become earls, marquises, and dukes } Eq
 of Ergyl or Argyle.
 Ergyl shire, DEq
 (It now extends north to *L. Yell* and *L. Sheil*, and
 comprehends all the isles lying west of it.)
 Ergyl bishoprick comprehended the shire, with
 Lochabir, Glenelg, Muidart, and some of the isles
 nearest to the coast, particularly Lismor, in which
 was the bishop's see.
 Erich or Schie watty. Fu.
 Erin, Erne, or Findarn, Watty of. Ht.
 Erin, Erne, and fancifully *Iern* in order to lay } Earn.
 hold of Claudian's 'Glacialis Ierne.'
 Erischry: [Barb.] Hibernienses: [Chr. Pi&t.—R. S.
 And.] *Highlanders*, particularly those of the west
 coast and the isles.
 Eriskeray Gm.
 §*L. Erklate*: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] f. L. Achray be-
 tween L. *Kettyern* and L. *Banquhar*.
 Erlisferry. (for its regulations v. Wynt. VI, xviii) . . Bi
 Erne. v. Erin, Earn.
 §Ernefrear: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] in Menteth.
 Errik or Faragak watty Gs.
 L. Errik Fs.

Errol, Erol; the antient seat of the Hays, to whom
 it has given the title of earl. } Cg
 Erskine, Irskyn, Irschyn c. the original seat of } Dr
 the antient family of the same name.
 Ersildun, Ersyldown; now called Earliston. . . . Dv.
 It belonged to Thomas Rymor, the earliest writer
 in the language of Scotland, of whom we have any
 knowlege; and it seems to have come to him or
 his predecessor by marrying an heiress of the Leir-
 monts; whence perhaps the error of Boyse in sup-
 posing his name to be Leirmont.
 Erth [Sc. Chr.] now called Airth. Be.
 'Esk, quod dicitur Scotiswath sive Sulwath.' } Bu
 [Ford. p. 68]
 Esk, with its north and south branches. . . . Du. A
 N. *Esk watty*, between Angus and Mernis. . . . Fw
 S. *Esk watty*, in Angus. Fw.
 Esk watty, in Cumbirland. Au.
 Esk, watty of, in York-shire. Ay.
 Esmons: [Beauge] seems Eymuth.
 Esseg, Essei, Essay: where k. Lulach was slain. . . Gv
 Esteyndale, called erroneously by Torf. the boun- } It.
 dary between Catness and Suthirland.
 Estholm: [Ayloff, pp. 192, 204] Hasten.
 Estrivelin: [Ayloff, p. 119] Striveline.
 Estrumelin: [Froiss.] Dumfermline.
 Etal. Dw.
 §Etherdover; [Chr. Mel.] Edirdovar, Edirdona, Edir-
 ton: [Sc. Chr.] a c. built by k. William as a curb
 upon the people of Ross. *Edirdoun*, which com-
 mands the ferry, seems the place.
 L. *Etive* or *Etie*, an arm of the sea. Eq
 Erik watty, a branch of the *Dochart*. Er
 Erik watty in the *Forast*. Dv.
 Etrik kirk Cu.
 Etrik forest, 14 m. long, 7 m. wide: [B. Har.] the up-
 per part of Selkirk-shire.
 Eubonia: [Nennius.—Polychr.—Ford.] . . Mann.
 Eurvich [Froiss.] Berwik.
 Eus watty. Cu.
 Eusta: [Lesly] Ywst.
 F
 Faile, Feal, Failfurd, seem names of the same } Da.
 monastery.
 Fala Dv.
 Falkland, Faulkland. Ch.
 Falside. E†S 9 Sept' 1547 Ar
 Far Js.
 Fara or Fair burn, called also *Corechie*, q. v.
 Faragak or Errik watty. Gs.

- Farar, Ferrar, Feraan, or Forn wattyr* (*Farar*. Ptol.) Gs.
The country beyond this river was generally excepted from the truces between the two kingdoms, as was also the English island of Lundy. [v. *For.* V. x, pp. 484, 488.]
- Faslan* Er.
- Fasseburn*: [Chr. Mel.] a small stream near *Melros*.
- Fastcastel* Dw.
- Faithon*, an English barony of the Duglases. Dx.
- Faw Kirk, Fawe-kyrk, Varia capella*; now called } Et.
Falkirk. E†S 22 July 1298 } Be.
- Feal, Loch Feal*. v. *Faile*, which seems the same.
- Felkyrke*: [Wals.] *Selkirk*.
- Fenkyrke*: [Wals.] *Faw Kirk*.
- dum Feoder*,: [Hov.] v. *Dunfoeder*, q. id.
- Feray* [D. Monro, n. 151] Gm.
- L. Fergus*, in which on a small island there are } Bt.
ruins of a building called the palace. }
- Fermartin*, a lordship, which appears to have been } Gw.
formerly a part of the earldom of Buchan. }
- Fern abbay* Ht.
- Fernel* Fv.
- Fernays* [Beauge] seems
- Fernyherst*, a seat of the Kers. Cv.
- Fernymouth* [Knyghton] *Forteviot*.
- Ferrar* [A&S, ed. Mur. p. 227.] *Farar*.
- Ferry of the hill* Bx.
- Fethirkern*, where k. Kenneth, son of Malcolm, } Fv.
was slain in 992. [Chr. el.] }
- Fethinstanbald* Bw.
- Fetkil*, now *Lealy*. Bk.
- Feuch wattyr*. Gv.
- Feuz* [Beauge] *Furd*.
- Feal c.* [Hayward, p. 39] *Fast castel*.
- Fichteit, Fichtied*: Welsh names of the *Pichis*, q.v.
- Fiddich wattyr*. Hu.
- Fife; Fifi*; [Chr. Mel.] *Fyth*: [Hem.] Eu BC
an earldom and shirefdom, both perhaps of the same extent, though it is not improbable that the adjacent shire of Kinross has been part of the earldom. This country was erected into an earldom in the 11th century in favour of Makduff, formerly thane of it; and it is the most ancient earldom in Scotland of known origin. Being a maritime country, it was soon distinguished for trade, opulence, and consequently political importance. Hence in 1357, when only 17 burghs in Scotland sent representatives to parliament, 4 of them were from Fife, and 3 of these were from the eastern division of it.
- Fife*, as distinguished from *Forthrev*, q. v. *the* } Ev.
eastern division of Fife. }
- Fifis nes, Fyvys nes*, or east nuke of Fife. Ev.
- Fifi* [Snorro.—Ork. saga.] *Fifyne* or *Fry*.
- Tor. misled by the similarity of names, and knowing nothing of *Fivy*, has translated this name *Fifa*, and thus represented an earl of Orkney as conquering the best part of Scotland. This blunder has been copied by those, who ought to have known better.
- Filorth* [B. Har.] Hx.
- Findarn, Findaren* or *Erne wattyr*. [Ch. Al. II] Ht.
- Fine, Wattyr of*. Er.
- Loch Fine*, an arm of the sea Dq.
- §Fingline* [An. Ult.] S†S 718: according to D^r Smith, a valley in Lorn called *Finglirn*.
- Finhevin, Finhaven* Fv.
- Finlater*, a c. of the Sinclairs and Ogilvys, to } Hv.
whom it has given the title of earl. }
- Fintray* Gw.
- §Firin*: [An. Ult.] noted for a slaughter of the people of Lorn in 677.
- Fishie wattyr*. Gt.
- Fyth, Fythfolk*: [Hem.—Knyght.] *Fife*.
- L. Fitty* Bg.
- Fivy, Fyven, Fifyne*. Gw.
- Fladay* [D. Monro, n. 174] Ho.
- Fladay* [D. Monro, n. 135] Fm.
- Flanayn ilis, or Haley iles*. [Monro, n. 193] Il.
- Flate wattyr*. Bs.
- Flisk* Ch.
- Floden* E†S 9 Sept. 1513 and k. Ja. IV slain. Dw.
- Fochopir*, now altered to *Fochabers*. Hu.
- §Fodresach, i. Claideom*, where k. Malcolm son of Donald was slain by the people of Moray in 953; [Chr. Pi&.] Wlru; [Chr. el.] Ulum; [R. S. And.] Sir J. Dalrymple [Coll. p. 99] says, he found Uern in a charter of Alex. II described as near Burgyn, which is about 3 m. from Forres. Probably the battle was fought between the place called Wlru, &c. and Forres, which may thus be the place here misnamed *Fodresach*.
- Fonkyrbe*, [Wykes] *Fonthchirche*: [Knycht.] *Fow Kirk*.
the Forast seems to have comprehended all the country watered by the rivers running into the *Tweed* on its south side. According to Hem. p. 163 it comprehended the upper part of Clyddisdale, and even reached into Kyle. That part of it is called by B. Har. the forast of Clyde. } Duv.

Forbes c. the seat of a family of the same name. } Gv.
 It was antiently called Drumynor. }
 Fordun..... Fw.
 Fores, Foras, Forres..... Ht.
 Fores sometimes occurs as a shirefdom. It was per-
 haps a subordinate one, like Hadington, Ross, &c.
 Forfar, the capital of..... Fv.
 Forfar shirefdom..... Fv.
 Forgy-wod [Sc. Chr.] seems on the banks of.....
 Forgy-wattyr in Strathearn..... Cg.
 Forgund..... Cg.
 Forn, *Flumen de*; [Fæd.] *Feoran* in Gaelic: *Farar*.
 Forrest kirk: according to Keith, p. 223... *Selkirk*.
 Crawford, in his history of the house of Douglas,
 [MS. qu. in *Relationes quædam Arnaldi Blair*, &c.
 p. 22] says, that *Walays* was elected governor of
 Scotland at the Forest kirk by Malcolm earl of
 Lennox, William Douglas, and other worthies there
 assembled.
 Fors [Torf.]..... Jt.
 Forteviot, Fortheviath, Forthuir-tabaicht, For- } Et-
 thur-thabaicht: an antient palace of the Scot- } Cy.
 tish kings. }
 Forth, *Forthin*, *Forthan*, *Wattyr of*, Es-v Be-k
 called also *Scottis se*, *Scotte-wattyr*, *Mireforth*, *Myrk-*
nafiord, q. v.
 Forthir..... Bt.
 Forthrev, as distinguished from Fife,..... Etu.
 contained the upper part of Fife-shire, with Kin-
 ross-shire, and the parishes of Clakmanan and Mu-
 kard.
 Fortren [An Ult.] seems er. for..... *Forthrev*.
 §Fother, destroyed by the pagans, i. e. Danes, about
 A. D. 900. [Chr. Pic.] f. *Forteviot*.
 Fotheray, a rock in the Forth. Bi.
 Fotherkern: [R. S. And.] or *Fethirkern*.
 Fothrev, Fothryf, Fothrik. *Forthrev*.
 Fowchirche; [Knyght.] Foukirk: [R. Brun.] *Faukirk*.
 Fowyk: [Knyghton, col. 2735] f. *Hawik*.
 Foulden..... Dw.
 Fowlis, a seat of the Mortimers and Grays..... Cr.
 Four burghs, The court of the. It consisted of repre-
 sentatives from Berwik, Edinburgh, Rokisburgh,
 and Striveline, who regulated all matters concern-
 ing commerce. After the loss of Berwik and Ro-
 kisburgh, Lanark and Linlithgow were substituted
 for them 6 March 1368; and Hadingtoun, though
 not of the number, was appointed to be the place
 of their meeting. [Reg. Maj. f. 154.]
 Fraithe Cairvin. v. Sraith-cairmaic.

§*Fresicum mare*. [Nennius.]
 §Frier-kirk [B. Har.] f. *Munkland*.
 Froth: [Descr. Alb.] f. 1. *Forth*.
 Fuday [D. Monro, n. 122] Gm.
 Fuley [Sc. Chr.] There are many isles so-called.
 Fukway [Fæd. V. xv, p. 319] l. *Sukway*.
 Furb..... Dw.
 Furnts. The peninsula here appears to have be- } Au-
 longed to k. David I, as part of Cumbirland. }
 G.
 Gaaul [Nennius, c. 19] l. as in V. R. and c. 37 *Gual*, q. v.
 §Gadgedlis in Catness, where Scotland and England
 meet! [Ork. sag.]
 Galeis [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 491.—Major, p. 305] printed
 as a proper name: l. galeis, i. e. gallies or vessels.
 Galge: [Chr. Mel.] *Galow wattyr*.
 Galles, pays de: [Froiss.] *Cumbirland*, the inhabitants
 being Brettis or Welsh, whom the French call Galles.
 Galloway: Cst
 called also Galluway, Gallwa, Galway, Gallewathia,
 Galwethia, Galwayth, Gallwadia, Galwydia, Gal-
 withia, Galvidia, Galovidia, Galovidia, Galwodia,
 Galwodia, Galwallia, Galwela, Galewalia, Galle-
 weie, Galweia, Galewia, Galeweia, Galuëia, Galwa-
 densis provincia.

When David, the youngest son of k. Malcolm III,
 possessed Northumbirland, Cumbirland, Westmer-
 land, and all that part of Scotland which is south
 of the Forth and the Clyde, except the earldom of
 Dunbar, with a power scarcely inferior to that of
 his brother k. Alexander, he bestowed the heiress
 of Anandirdale in Galloway on a Norman baron
 called Robert de Brus, the ancestor of the royal fa-
 mily. K. Malcolm, grandson of David, divided the
 lordship of Galloway between two brothers; and
 William, brother and successor of Malcolm, de-
 tached the north-west corner of Galloway, which
 he erected into the earldom of Carrik in favour of
 Duncan, a competitor for the whole lordship of Gal-
 loway. Thus it appears that this great lordship has
 contained Anandirdale and Carrik, with all the ex-
 tensive country between them, and it is probable
 that it never contained more.

The lords of Galloway being still too powerful
 to be good subjects, the kings continued to seize
 every opportunity of curtailing their territories;
 and thence, besides the partition of them among
 the three daughters of Alan, David II erected an-
 other earldom out of the south-west corner, called
 Wigtoun, and the remaining central part re-

ained exclusively the name of the lordship of Galloway.

In juridical language Galloway appears to have comprehended a part, perhaps the whole, of the ancient kingdom of the Brets of Strathclyd, as well as the lordship of Galloway in its original extent. v. Louthian, Norðymbra-land.

The history of Galloway is curious, and worthy of being rescued from fable and oblivion:

Galloway bishoprick, more properly Quhit-herm, q. v.

Galicaii, Galwenni, besides adjectives formed from all the preceding variations of Galloway: *people of Galloway*.

Gallou, the Gaelic name of the modern Catness.

Galou, Galge, now *Gala watyr*. Dv.

Galstoun Ds.

Galtunside, now called Gattonside. 6Dv.

§Galvord in foresta de Ethrick [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 348]

Gamlyspath, Gammyllispath Cw.

Gare-brig over the *Eden* near St Andrewis Ci.

Gargunnok, a pele or fort. Es.

Gary watyr. Ft.

L. Gary and *watyr*. Gr.

Garioch: v. *Gareyach*, q. id.

Garlebank Ch.

Garloch, an arm of the sea. Er.

There are others of the same name less noted.

§Garmoran [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 489. In. p. 541, it is called an earldom, though it is certain that no such earldom ever existed.]

§Garmorvern, f. near Morvern and in Inverness-shire. [v. Chart. in Crawf. Peer. p. 233.]

Garmy watyr in Kinross-shire. Bg.

Garmok watyr in Cuningham. Dr.

Gartly Gv.

Gartnaker Be.

Gartur Es.

Ben Garu. (v. Nechtanesmere.) Fu.

§'Garveleane juxta magnum castrum de Dunquhonyle.' [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45.]

Insh-Garvy Bg.

Garvyach, Garvyach: a lordship. Gv.

It was also sometimes called an earldom, and was possessed as such by David, the brother of Malcolm IV and William kings of Scotland, who probably built the noble c. of Kildrummy. From him it went by marriages to the Bruses of Anandirdale and the earls of Mar, whereupon it became incorporated with that earldom, in so much that Kildrummy was

thenceforth considered as the capital mansion of the earldom of Mar.

Gask. v. Duplin Cf.

Gasklune S4+S 1392 [Wynt. IX, xliii.] Fu.

Gaskmore, Gaskmore; the moor at Gask.

Gatishprou Br.

Gaway [Ryley, p. 327] l. Galway: Galloway.

Gedours, Gedeours: [Froiss.] Jedworth.

Gedword, Geddewurde, Gedewrde, Geddewerde, Gedworth, Gedeworth, Gedewurth, Gedewrre:

. Jedworth.

Geye: [Knyghton, col. 2561] cor. of Tay.

L. Gelly in Fife. Bg.

St German, the see of the bishops of Man, q. v. Ar.

St German, a residence of the Templars. Ar.

Gernigo, a c. of the earls of Catness. Iv.

Gewæde: [Chr. Sax. 1072] according to Gibson er. for Twede. The Annalist of Waverly appears to have read it 'Scodwade.' Q. if not *Scottewatire*, or the *Watty of Forth*?

Gia, Gigay, Gith, Githey, Giday. Dp.

Gierva: [Ch. Dav. I to Selkirk] Yarrow.

Giffart Dv.

Gigay Gm.

§Gilbank [B. Har.]

L. Gillip, an arm of the sea; now *L. Gilp*. Eq.

Gilnokie, the c. of the gallant freebooter Armstrong. Cv.

Girvan, Watty of. Cr.

Girvan, the seat of the courts of the earldom of Carrik. [Ch. Edw. earl of Carrik and king of Ireland.] Cr.

Glabum, a monastery founded by Robert, son of Robert de Brus by the heiress of Anandirdale, and endowed by him with the churches of Anand, Kirkpatrick, Cumbirtres, Renpatrick, and Gretenhaw. [Ch. ap. Dugd. Mon. Ang. V. ii, p. 152]

Gith, Githey, or Gia.

Glamis, Glammys, where, according to Chr. el. k. Malcolm II was slain. Fu.

Glasgow, Glasgw, Glasgū, Glesgu: Ds.

the see of a bishoprick founded by David earl of Cumbirland, &c. afterwards k. of Scotland. The story of Kentigern (or Mungo) being bishop here in more early times is at best very doubtful. In 1491 G. was made an archbishoprick. After languishing for many ages as a bishop's burgh, and even in some degree of subjection to Rutherglen, it has become a great, beautiful, and opulent city, distinguished by an active and spirited foreign commerce, and by

GLEN

extensive manufactures. (v. Quhit-hern, Louthian, Dunbarton.)

§Glashadane. [B. Har.] There is a place 2 m. south of Hadingtoun called Clasherden, f. the same.

Glaskmore: [Hem.] l. Gaskmore, q. v.

Glassatir wattyr Gr

Gledesmore: [Wals.—Knyght.] l. Gaskmore, q. v.

Gledismuir Ar

Glegorn Bk

Glen with the name of a river following it signifies the valley, in which the river runs: and vallies so distinguished are generally narrower than those called Straths. (v. Strath.) For Glens not inserted, see the names of the rivers, which form the second part of the compound names.

Glenbrereth: [Sc. Chr.] the glen of the *Brerach*.

Glencattania: [Lesley, p. 484] l. Clan-Chattania, not a glen, but a tribe called Clan-Chattan.

Glenco Fq

Glendynwyn Cu

Glendocheroch: according to Reg. Maj. an abbay. It seems erroneous, no such name being known.

Glendouchar: [B. Har.] the glen of the *Dochart*.

Gleneglis Ce

Glenelg Gp

Glenesk: the glen of the *North Esk* in Angus.

Glengus: [Chr. Mel. 1214] l. as in MS. *Glenus*.

Glenus, an abbay. Br

Glensheal Gq

§Glentowart between Badanach and Lorn. [Acs, ed. Mur. p. 97]

Glenrue: [Barber] the glen of L. *Truel*.

Glenurquhane: the glen of the *Urchay*.

Glesgu: [Ch. Dav. I and Alex. II] *Glasgow*.

Gloy wattyr Fr

Glorot; now Glorat. Ds

Glume: in 1489 its name was changed to C. } Bf

Campbell. [Acs, Ja. IV, c. 39] }

§Goaford: [Torf.] a loch or bay on the north coast.

Gogar burn Ag

L. Goyl (i. e. fork loch) an arm of the sea. Ef

Goldyngham: [Ryley] l. *Coldingham*.

Golwouche: [Fœd. V. iv. p. 711] *Colonsay*.

Gometra, an island near Mull. Fo

Goner wattyr Hx

Gordoun, the first seat of the family of Gordon } Dv

in Scotland. }

§Gorkhelm in Etrik forest. [B. Har.]

Gosfurd Bi

Goury; Gouverin: [Descr. Alb.] an antient earldom, Ft

GRAMIS DYKE.

possessed in the 11th century by one of the royal family. [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 285] The title appears to have lain dormant, or in the crown, till 1581, when it was given to W. Ruthven.

Goury wattyr Ch

Govan Ds

Stratoh Bv

Gramis dyke, i. e. the warriors' dyke. DEst Be

a wall and ditch drawn between the *Forth* and the *Clyde* by the Romans, in the vain hope of its proving a defence against the attacks of the Scots and Picts; but in reality to confess a consciousness in those conquerors of the world of their inferiority in courage to their injured northern neighbours*. This wall therefore, and the other one called *Thirl-wall*, do more honour to our ancestors than a thousand imaginary kings.

'Si volvere priscos

'Non piget annales, hic et victoria fixit

'Præcipitem Romana gradum: quem non gravis

'Auster

'Reppulit, incultis non squallens Parthia campis,

'Non æstu Meroe, non frigore Rhenus et Albis

'Tardavit, Latium remorata est Scotia cursum.

'Selaque gens mundi est, cum qua non culmine

'montis,

'Non rapidi ripis amnis, non objice sylvæ,

'Non vasti spatiis campi Romana potestas,

'Sed muris fossaque, sui confinia regni

'Munivit: gentesque alias cum pelleret armis

'Sedibus, aut victas vitem servaret in usum

'Servitii, hic, contenta suos defendere fines,

'Roma securigeris prætendit mœnia Scotis:

'Hic, spe progressus posita, Caronis ad undam

'Terminus Ausonii signat divortia regni.'

Buchanani epithalamium Francis et Mariæ.

Grampian, Grantzain. v. *Moimh.*

Grange Bk

Grenelaw Dr

Grenhok; [Prynne] now Greenock. Dr

Gretenhow; now Gretna. (v. Gisburn.) Bu

Grif wattyr, which formerly gave the name of } Ds

Strathgrif to the whole barony of Renfrew. }

Grymsdike: *Gramis dyke*.

Gual, [Nen. c. 37. v. Gaaul.] which seems a cor. of the latin *valhum*, is *Gramis dyke*.

Gudey: [Torf.] *Gia*.

* The Romans in the decline of their empire often had recourse to such fortifications, and as often found them ineffectual. See Gibbon, V. vii, p. 125 of ed. 1791.

H A M

Gudie watyr flows from the *L. of Menteth*, in which is *I. Mahomo*, and enters the *Forth* a little below *Lekkie*. *Es.*
Guides watyr in Ross. *Hs.*
Guidi: [Bed.] an antient town or monastery upon *Insh-Keth*, probably built of wood, as no vestige of it has been seen for many ages.
Guilt. *Ch.*
Gulyn, *Gulan*, a nunnery. *Bi.*
Guthery. *Fv.*

H

Haberbrothocer: [Chr. Mel.] *Abirbrothok*.
Habirden: [Chr. Mel.] *Abirdene*.
N. B. H is redundant at the beginning of many other names.
Hadingtoun, *Hadintoun*, *Hadintun*, *Haduntuna* } *Dv.*
[M. Par.] *Ar.*
the chief-town of a constabulary in the shirrefdom of Edinburgh, which is now a separate shire. Near it was a nunnery. *v. Four burghs.*
Harey, i. e. high island: [Torf.] now *Hoy*. *Ju.*
Haidon, or *Heydon*.
Haysker [D. Monro, n. 157] *Hl.*
§ Halcarstoun: the name changed to *Temple* in 1489 by act of parliament.
§ Haldan-rig. S4+E 24 Aug. 1542. If I mistake not, it is close by *Jedworth*.
Haldecambus: [Fœd. v. iii, p. 683] *Aldcambus*.
Haldhame, *Hamyr*. [Sc. Chr.] *Aldham*.
Halyburtoun in Berwik-shire. *Dv.*
Halyburtoun in Angus. *Dh.*
Haliden hill: [Piscot.] the hill at *Eldun*.
Halidoun E4+S 19 July 1333. It is the south end of the small ridge of hills near *Berwik*.
Haly-land } sacred to St Cuthbert. { *Dx.*
Haly-land scire } *Dw.*
Haly-rud-hous abbay; in latter times a royal palace. *Ar.*
Halis; now *Hailes* on the *Tine*. *Ar.*
Halis; now *Colington* on the *Leth*. *Ag.*
Halistane, a nunnery near the walls of *Berwik*.
Halytane *Cw.*
Halywod abbay, called in Gaelic *Dercongal*. *Ct.*
Halkertoun *Fv.*
Hallad-dal-watyr, and dale. *Jt.*
Halyards *Du.*
Hamilton, a name given to *Cadyow*
by the *Hamiltons*, who from it have had the titles of lord, marquis, and duke.
Hamyr: [Sc. Chr.] *Aldham*.

H E L

Handebourc, *Handebourg*: [Froiss.] *Edinburgh*.
Harbotil *Cw.*
Harlaw S4+S 24 July 1411 *Gw.*
This name, intended to perpetuate the remembrance of some military transaction, is common to hundreds of places in Scotland unknown to history.
Harray, the south end of *Lewis*. *Ha.*
Hastanedene *Cv.*
Hasten, or *Estholm* island. *Bt.*
Hauchland: [Sc. Chr.] *Aukland*.
Hauden, *Halden*, *Haden*, being on the border, was frequently the scene of negotiations. *Dw.*
Haukirk *Ju.*
Hawthornden *Ah.*
Hauntingail, now written *Haltwesel*. *Cw.*
K. William, as earl of Northumbirland, gave the church of *H.* to *Abirbrothok* abbay.
Hawik, the capital of *Rokisburgh* shirrefdom in the 14th century. *Cv.*
Hebrides; [Boyse and his followers] a cor. of *Pliny's Hebudes*, the isles on the west side of Scotland. The name, with others of its age, had slept from the time of the Romans, till revived in this perverted form by Boyse, the great embellisher of Scottish history and geography; and on his authority it has been current ever since; though its falsification has been exposed by at least three writers; and though neither the genuine word nor the corruption of it have any more reason to be mentioned in modern writings than the *Novantes* or *Cornabii*.
Heccles; *Heccdis* for *Heccdis*: [Chr. Mel.] *Eccles*.
Heybode: [Bromton, col. 1091] *er. for Harbotil*.
Heydon, or *Haydon*. *Cw.*
Hekfurd; now *Eckford*. *Dv.*
Heland, *Heyland*: *Highland*.
All parts of the country, wherein the Gaelic language is spoken, without regard to their elevation from the sea, are called the *Highlands*.
Helan-Texa, with a cell of monks. [Sc. Chr.] *Do.*
Helantinlaysche: [Sc. Chr.] *Elan Molas*.
§ 'Helant-Leneou, i. e. *insula sanctorum*. [Sc. Chr.]
Helant-Macarmyk: [Sc. Chr.] *Macarmyk*.
Helant-Mok: [Sc. Chr.] *Muik*.
Helga, i. e. *Holy isle*: [Ork. sag.] *Hyona*.
Helindonan: [Sc. Chr.] *Elandonan*.
Helingerik: [Sc. Chr.] *Elangerik*.
Hellesay [D. Monro, n. 148] *Gm.*
Helithon: [Wals.] *Halydown*.
Helsker *Gl.*

Hendirland, Hinderland.	Du.
Heregaidel: [Chr. Man.]	Ergyl.
Hereya: [Torf.]	Arran.
Hereth: [Ch. Dav. I. S. cruci.] it seems	Erth.
Hermitage or Armitage c. the capital of Liddis- dale lordship.	Cv.
Hertnes	By.
Hesilden, in the barony of Renfrew	Ds.
Hesling	Dw.
Heskedale: [Chr. Mel. 1185] <i>Esksdale on the Esk</i> . Cu.	
Hethburgus, Hethinburgh:	Edinburgh.
Heubotle: [Chr. Mel. 1140] l. as in MS. <i>Newbole</i> .	
Hewstoun, Houstoun, an hospital.	Dr.
Hepham.	Cw.
Hialmundal; [Torf.] now Helmsdale.	It.
Hialland; now Scetland.	v. Orkney.
Hibernienses:	v. Erischry.
Hilef: [Descr. Alb.]	Ila.
Hyona, Iona, I, Hy, Icolmkill.	Eo.

This island has been reputed sacred from the earliest period of Scottish history. It was no doubt on that account, that the kings Fergus, Lorn, and Enegus, sons of Erk, were buried in it; as were apparently most of their successors, till the abbay of Dunfermline, founded by Malcolm III, became the place of sepulture for his family and descendants. In the sixth century Hyona began to acquire a new and more extended fame by means of the celebrated St Colum or Columba, who having obtained a grant of the island from k. Conal,* erected an abbay in it, which for several ages flourished, with a lustre almost unequalled in the western world, as a seminary of religion and learning, which from this remote little island were dispensed over the greatest part of Scotland, the kingdom of Northumberland, and some other parts of England.

A nunnery in this island also claimed Columba for its founder.

Hyona, while under the dominion of the Norwegian kings of Mann, was subject to the jurisdiction of the bishops of Mann, and probably also after the isles were restored to the Scots. When Mann was wrested from the Scottish dominions,

* It is generally believed upon the authority of Bede, that this island was the gift of Brudi k. of the North Fichta, which is totally destitute of probability; but more antient authors, who had better opportunity of information, ascribe the donation to Conal, k. of the Scots; and they have been followed by the most judicious of the moderns, who have treated the subject, particularly by Usher and Janes.

this antient mother of so many bishopricks and churches was again subjected to the authority of a bishop, [Sc. Chr. v. ii, p. 491] and was a part of the diocese of Dunkeld till 1507, when being joined to the bishoprick of the isles, it was soon after made the cathedral see of that diocese. v. *Ilis*.

Hyobail: [Hem.]	Harbotil.
Hirdmanstoun.	Ar.
Hirta, Hirth, Irte.	Hk.
This small isle in Lesly's map is as large as any other two of the Scottish isles. Of late the name of it has been perverted in books and maps to St Kilda.	

Hochel, montes de: [Sc. Chr.]	Ochel hillis.
Hodham; Hodden [Crawf. Mem.]	Cu.
Hofincultrane, an abbay in Cumbirland founded by Henry, son of k. David I.	Bu.
Homidoun E4+S 7 May 1401.	Dw.
§Hondebray sur la Tuide: [Froiss.] it seems <i>Hading- toun</i> , and if so, the river ought to be <i>Tine</i> .	
Hop wattyr.	Jr.
Hornesay: [Sc. Chr.]	Oramsay.
Houston, or	Hewstoun.
Hu:	Hyona.
Huarf, a lofty rocky promontory, the north-west extremity of Britain; now Cape Wrath.	Jr.
§Huitburg, the seat of earl Malcolm (s. of Buchan) [Torf.] it seems <i>Qubiskirk</i>	
Hwiteras: [S. Dun.]	Qubis-heru.
Hume, the c. of an antient branch of the fa- mily of Dunbar, to whom it gave name.	Dv.
Huntingtoun, a modern name of	Ruthven.
Huntly, a c. of the Gordouns in Berwick-shire.	Dv.
Huntly, a c. of the Grays, from whom it went by marriage to John Lyon ancestor of the earl of Strathmore.	Ch.
Huntly, the modern name of	Strathbolgy.
Hutremokedy: [Prynne]	Ochirmuchty.

I

I, Y, Icolmkill, Ycolmkill, Iona, or ...	Hyona.
Iarsund: [Torf.] Sound of Yle, or ...	Kyle-Yle.
Yle, Ila: the island which appears to have been after 1156 the principal residence of the kings or lorda of the Ilis, who are frequently stiled lords of Yle. v. <i>Ilis</i>	Do.
Ilis, Owte ilis, Inis gall, Sudureyar,	D-J k-r
In these islands the Scots appear to have effected their first British settlements about the middle of the third century under Riada or Reuda, whose name perhaps remains in Rothsay, the antient ap-	

pellation of Bute, though afterwards restricted to the capital of it. About the year 500 the isles on the west side of Ergyl appear to have been subject to Enegus the son of Erk and brother of Fergus. It was in Hyona, one of these isles, that Columba established the seat of his spiritual empire; whence religion, learning and science, such as they were then known, were disseminated, not only over the adjacent isles, but also over Scotland and a great part of England.

As the possession of islands must ever follow the dominion of the sea, all the islands adjacent to Scotland were frequently plundered, and (excepting the few small ones in the Forth) at length about the year 900 completely occupied by piratical rovers, and exiles from Norway, who were unwilling to submit to Harold Harfagur, then established monarch of all the petty kingdoms of Norway. Harold some time after made an expedition against Orkney and Hialtland (or Scetland) which he subdued, and erected them into an iarldom (or earldom) to be held of the crown of Norway, which he bestowed on one of his nobles and his heirs. He also sent an officer called Ketil (whose ample possessions in Norway he wanted to seize for himself) to subdue the islands on the west side of Scotland, and to govern them in his name. Ketil, having established himself, and conciliated the affections of the principal people of the islands, set up for an independent king; and his successors during many centuries retained the regal title and dignity, generally acknowledging however the feudal superiority of the kings of Norway, and fixing the seat of their little maritime empire in Mann.

Under the government of these Norwegian princes the isles appear to have been very flourishing. They were crowded with people; the arts were cultivated; and manufactures were carried to a degree of perfection, which was then thought excellence.* This comparatively advanced state of society in these remote isles may be ascribed partly to the influence and instructions of the Irish clergy, who were established all over the islands before the arrival of the Norwegians, and possessed as much learning as was in those ages to be found in any part of Europe, except Constantinople and Rome; and partly to the arrival of great numbers of the

provincial Britons flying to them as an asylum, when their country was ravaged by the Saxons, and carrying with them the remains of the science, manufactures, and wealth introduced among them by their Roman masters. Neither were the Norwegians themselves in those ages destitute of a considerable portion of learning and of skill in the useful arts, in navigation, fisheries and manufactures; nor were they in any respect such barbarians, as those, who know them only by the declamations of the early English writers, may be apt to suppose them. The principal source of their wealth was piracy, then esteemed an honourable profession, in the exercise of which these islanders laid all the maritime countries of the west part of Europe under heavy contributions. But not satisfying themselves with predatory excursions, they also discharged their redundant population on all the neighbouring countries in permanent settlements. Oleif, the husband of Audur surnamed Diupaudga (i. e. exceedingly rich) the daughter of Ketil, led a colony to Ireland, and established himself as king of Dublin. In Scotland Thorstein, the son of Oleif and Audur, in conjunction with Sigurd earl of Orkney, got possession of Catness: and this heroine, having established her grandchildren in the Orkneys and Færoes, was one of the many leaders of colonies from the Sudureyar to Iceland; where it is remarkable that the new inhabitants had dedicated the first church built in that island to Columba, the great saint of these islands; and that from it the first discovery of America was made by Biorn son of Heriolf about the year 1000, almost 300 years before the voyage of the more celebrated Columbus. In this brief notice of colonies from the islands it would be unpardonable to omit the band of Sudureyan rovers, who accompanied a Norwegian adventurer called Hrolf (afterwards Rollo) a son of the first earl of Orkney, to the conquest of Neustria, from him and his followers called Normandy. The great-grandsons of those fierce warriors of the isles composed a part of the army, which in 1066 gave a Norman race of kings to England, and eventually in some ages after to Scotland, besides supplying both kingdoms with a great proportion of their nobility.

The successors of Ketil appear to have preserved the kingdom of Mann and the Isles entire and tolerably prosperous till 1156, when a division of them took place, wherein Sumerled, prince or lord of Er-

* A northern poet describing a magnificent dress says, it was spun by the Sudureyans. See Johnstone's *Lodbrokar quida*, St. xv, Note.

gyl, connected by descent and marriage with the earls of Orkney and the kings of Mann, and possessed of a considerable naval force, obtained all the isles lying south from the point of Ardnamorchin, the northern ones remaining with Mann to the old family. These divisions were frequently subdivided, all partitions of territory among such powerful vassals being encouraged by the policy of the Norwegian kings: and thus there were often several princes or chiefs at the same time invested with the title of king of the Isles, independent of each other, but still acknowledging the supremacy of Norway till 1266, when the king of Norway transferred their allegiance to the crown of Scotland for a sum of money paid to him by Alexander III.

The calamities, which ensued on the death of that good king, gave the English an opportunity to wrest the isle of Mann from Scotland. *v. Mann.*

After the loss of Mann the kings of the race of Sumerled extended their sway over *Skie* and the *Lang island*: but it is perhaps impossible to ascertain by what means or at what time they obtained those additions. They also added to their territories on the main land the great earldom of Ross with its dependencies; and a younger branch of them acquired large possessions in Ireland. They were thus powerful enough to be very desirable allies to the kings of England, who frequently enticed them to withdraw their allegiance from Scotland, to which indeed they could never be said to be truly subject till 1535.

Though it had been stipulated in the treaty of 1266, that the people of the isles should be governed by the Scottish laws, yet they do not appear to have been connected with any shireffdom, or amenable to any courts of justice, but those of their own kings or chiefs, till 1503, when the people of the North isles were appointed by act of parliament to receive justice at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the South isles at Kilkerran. It is probable that little regard was paid to this regulation, till king James V in 1535 made an expedition through the islands; when by carrying with him some of the chiefs, and taking hostages from others, he gave the islanders the first knowledge of a power superior to that of

their own chiefs, and secured their more peaceable and orderly conduct in future*.

Soon after this royal visit the posterity of Sumerled were reduced by the jealousy of government to a level with other subjects of high rank and great possessions. Though it has been disputed which family of them is the chief, there seems little reason to doubt, that Lord Macdonald is the real representative of the antient princes or lords of Ergyl, the kings of the Isles, and the earls of Ross.

Having thus given a slight sketch of the antient history and state of the islands, now almost lost to the general knowledge of the world, it may perhaps not be improper to observe, that the inexhaustible store of fish in their seas, and the neglect of that blessing by the inhabitants, were remarked by Dion Cassius 1500 years ago; and that a great want of the attention due to that inestimable bounty of providence even in this enlightened age, although the improvement of those blessings has employed the thoughts and the pens of several real patriots in the present century, may still afford ample matter for reflection. Had the great Chatham, when he asserted that the exclusive right to the cod fishery of Newfoundland was an object worthy of being contested by the extremities of war, known, that we possessed an exclusive and indisputable title to a better fishery at home, where the expenses are less, the proceeds *may be* greater, and the prosecution of it must unquestionably be pregnant with the blessings of independence to millions of people yet unborn, and must moreover be at all times a sure support of the navy, that only real strength of a nation, which desires to unite the warlike with the commercial character, with what alacrity would that consummate statesman have removed every obstacle to the prosperity of the fishery; with what ardour of zeal would he have patronised and cherished this remote and almost forgotten, though most valuable, province of the British empire? But,

‘Cynthia aurem

‘Vellit.’

Ilis, Bishoprick of the, comprehended all the islands on the west side of Scotland together with Mann, or in short the kingdom of Mann, while under the

* Here in a geographical work it is proper to observe, that the chart of the coast of Scotland and the isles, published by Adair from the engraving done at Paris in 1583, if it is really a genuine copy from the drawing of the manuscript chart constructed from the observations of the navigators employed in this voyage, (for the upstart name of St

Kildar gives reason to suspect innovations in the names) is a very curious monument of the geographical science of that age. It is infinitely superior to the two maps of Scotland drawn by, or under the direction of, bishop Lesly in 1573.

INSH

supreme dominion of Norway, and afterwards of Scotland. After the loss of Mann the Scots established a separate bishoprick of the Ilis, the erection of which, if I mistake not, was on the 25 Nov. 1476, including all the islands on the west coast, excepting Lismor and a few other small ones very close upon the coast of Ergyl, which belonged to Ergyl, and Hyona, which belonged to the bishoprick of Dunkeld till 1507, when it was joined to the isles, of which it became the cathedral see.

Ila, Wattyf of..... Fu.
Ila wattyf..... Hv.
Iluernarran [Hov.] f. l. Invernarran:..... *Nairn*.
Inch, v. Inis.

§ *Incuningum*. [Bed.] It has been supposed Cuningham. Q. if not rather Cunecaceastre, afterwards called Chester near Durame?

INSLAND, ENSLEND, ENSLAND. A-D t-y
Inglewood forest..... Bv
Inis (pr. inish) is Gaelic for island: as it is often written Inch, Insh, &c. in compounding names, they are here classed promiscuously.

Innes, above 600 years the property of a family of the same name. Hu.
Inshaffray, insula missarum, an abbay..... Cf
Inis-Ail in *L. Ow.* see *Ail*.
Inche-Calyoch, one of the isles in *L. Lowmund*.
Inchcap: [Pitscot.] rocks called the *Scaps*, q.v.

Insh-Colme, on which was an abbay..... Bg.
Walter Bower abbat of this place wrote the continuation of Fordun's Chronicle, and most probably here. This circumstance, and the patron saint of the abbay being of the same name with the patron of Hyona, perhaps afforded the foundation of Boyse's story of a capital historical library deposited in the latter.

Insh-Conel, a c. of the chiefs of Loch Ow. Eq.
Inche-Cronye, one of the isles in *L. Lowmund*.
Inchenan, a residence of the Templars. Ds.
Inis fada, i. e. long island. F-I l-o
This name comprehends the whole range of Lewis, Ywst, Barray, &c. as supposing them broken parts of one island.

Inis gall, *Inchegall*, i. e. the islands of strangers, so called by the Highlanders, because they were long possessed by the Norwegians. v. *Ilis*. D-J k-r
§ '*Inchegal ubi turris*.' [Sc. Chr. v. i, p. 46] I know of no isle particularly called by this general name.

Insh-Keth, *Incheketh*..... Bk.

INVIR

Inch-Mahomo, St Colmoc's ile, a monastery on an isle in the *L. of Menteth*, called also the } *Es*.
L. of Inch Mahomo.....

Inshmartin..... Cg
Inchemernok, [Sc. Chr.] or *Insh Mernoch*.
§ *Inchemonzè*: [Sc. Chr.] f. in *L. Lowmund*.
§ *Inche-murdach*, -mortho, -machac, -mauhat: a seat of the bishops of St Andrewis.

§ *Inche Salt* in *L. Quherw*: [Sc. Chr.] f. *Inis Ail*.
§ *Inister*: [Alyoffe p. 343] f. *Tirie*.
Inshure..... Ch
Insula missarum: *Inshaffray*.
Inthernes: [Prynne] er. for *Invirness*.
§ *Inuifib collan* [Chr. Pict.] S†D about 900. f. er. for *Invirculan*.

Invir or Inver, sometimes cor. to Inner, Innyr, is Gaelic for the mouth of a river. These variations of spelling are here classed promiscuously.

Innetalden: [R. S. And.] *Abtwik*.
Invirarity Fv.
Inviravon Be.
Inverbervy [Sc. Chr.] alias *Bervy*.
Invircaid, the seat of the Farquharsons. Gu.
Invirculan (now Cullen) N†S, and k. Indulf } *Hv*.
slain 961.

Invirduschak: [Chr. qu. Sc. Chr.] v. *Verdofada*. q. id.
Inviresk *Ab*.
Invirgoury Ch
Inviry; afterwards St. Monans. Bt
Inverius [Chr. Mel. 1187] l. as in MS. *Inverniss*: *Invirness*.

Invirkeithine, *Invirkeithin*. Eu. Bg.
Invirkip, *Inverkype*. Dr
'Innyrlyth, quæ vicinior est portui:' *Leth*,
so described, in Ch. Dav. I. S. cruci, to distinguish it from another place of the same name about 1 m. north of Edinburgh castle.

Invirlochyn S†S 1431. Fq.
Invirulunan; now Lunan. Fv.
Invirnahavon S†S 1386 Gs.
Invirname: alias *Nairn*.

Invirness, *Invirnys*, a castle and town, which with their lands were excepted from the grant of the earldom of Moray. The town is capital of } *Hs*.

Invirness shirrefdom, F-J o-u
by far the largest in Britain, comprehending the modern shires of Inverness, Sutherland, Catness, and part of Argyle. It does not appear, that any of the isles belonged to it about the year 1400. v. *Ilis*.

K A R

Invirquharity Fv.
 Invirury S†E 22 May 1308. Gw.
 Invirwik Dw.
 Inwerk: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 313] *er. for Invirkip.*
 Ioklis: [Torf.] *The Mounth.*
 Iona, or *Hyona.*
 Irden, or Irthing watyr. Bv.
 Irdbotye [Hov. f. 308 a] seems *Harbotil.*
IRELAND Co.
 Ireland, *Se of* Ap-u
 Irischry v. *Erishry.*
 Irte: [Sc. Chr.] v. *Hirta*, q. id.
 Irvin watyr. Dr.
 Irvin, Irwing, Irewyn. Ds.
 Isay, a small isle adjacent to Skie. Hn.
 Ysle: [Fæd. V. iv, p. 711] *Yle.*
 Ythan, Watyr of. Gw.
 Ywst, Eusta, Uist: part of Lang iland. GHm

J

Jed watyr. Dv.
 Jedworth, Jedwurth, Jedword, Jedwort, Jed-
 ewrth, Jedwod, Jeddeburch. v. Gedword. ... } Dv.
 This town with its castle was often taken by
 the English. It contained two monasteries, one
 of which was founded so late as 1513. S†E
 1542.
 Auld Jedworth. Cv.
 These two Jedworths were built about 840 by Ec-
 gred bishop of Lindisfarn. [S. Dun.]
 St. Jhonistown, or *Persh.*
 ‡Johns-green, a strength south of Bigar. [B. Har.]
 Jura, Duray, Dure, Dewre, one of the Owte Ilis. Ep.
 Juvernus [Chr. Mel. 1197] l. as in MS. Invernus: *In-*
virness.

K

For some words not found in K see C.
 Kail watyr. Dw.
 'Kair Eden civitas antiquissima' [Gild. c. ix. in ord.
 capitul.] *Careden.*
 Kalco, Kalcho: (v. Calceo, &c.) *Kelso.*
 Kaldor, Kaledor, the thanage of an antient fa-
 mily of the same name, from whom about
 1500 it went by marriage to a branch of the
 Campbells. v. *Coiladar.* } Ht.
 Kalenters; [R. Brun.] Calatria: [Ailred] *Torwod.*
 Kalfadal watyr and dale. [Torf.] Jt.
 Kames burn. (v. Cames) Cv.
 Kannay [D. Monro, n. 103] Gn.
 Karamund, Karamound: *Cramund.*
 Karal, Karel: *Carail.*

K E R

Karedin. [Sc. Chr.] v. *Kair Eden*, q. id.
 Karic, Karyk, Karyng, Karrok: *Carrik.*
 Karlaverok, a strong and magnificent c. Bu.
 Karlill: [Hem p. 102] *er. for* *Carrik.*
 Karlingarstein, i. e. old womans stone, [Torf.]
 now partly gaelized, and called Caillach-
 stane: a rock in the kyle between Skie and
 the main land. } Gp
 Bartinfur in Ireland Ao.
 Karlynglippis; [Wynt.] Karlynlippis: [Sc. Chr.] ap-
 parently the same with
 Karlinhops Du.
 Karlinrig Cv.
 Katnes, Katanes, Katenes: *Catness.*
 Katness: [Sc. Chr. V. i; p. 362] *er. for* *Kettinis.*
 Kellyn, Kelvyn; now Kelly. Ci.
 Kelso, Kelsow, Kelcou; [Ch. Dav. I. S. cruci]
 Kelceo, Kelcon, Kelchon, Kelhou, Kelche-
 hon: [Chr. Mel.] here was a mitred abbay. ... } Dv.
 Keltor, (v. Coiladar.) afterwards *Torwod.*
 Kelston: [Trivet, p. 311] seems *Kelso.*
 Kelvin watyr. Ds.
 Kelvin: [Ch. Will. to priory of May.] ... *Kellyn.*
 L. Ken } in Galloway. } Ct.
 Ken watyr. } Cs.
 Ken watyr in Westmerland. Av.
 N. B. for names not found in *Ken* see *Kim*, which
 is the same word, meaning in Gaelic the *end* or
extremity, and most frequently the *upper end* or
head.
 ‡Kenalbadon et Ardinton: [Fæd. V. iv, p. 711] the
 names, apparently cor. of two districts belonging
 to John of Yle on the west coast.
 Kenbak Ci.
 Kenedar, or *Kinedar.*
 Kenenanz: [Knyghton] cor. for *Levenax.*
 I. Keneth [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45] Eo.
 Kenmor, a seat of the Balliols, and the Gordons. Cs.
 Kenmor, or *Canmor.*
 Kenmor at the mouth of *L. Tay* Fs.
 Kennawchy, Kennochquhy, the capital mansion
 of the earldom of Fife. } Eu.
 Kentire, Kintyre, called also Tarbat, q. v. Dp.
 Kentuach, i. e. north head [D. Monro, n. 154]
 *North Ywst.*
 Kerymuir Fv.
 Kernery: [Sc. Chr.] *Kerwaray.*
 Kernoch Bf.
 Kerse: v. *Carse* q. id.
 Kershop watyr, a boundary of the two kingdoms. Cv.

K I L

Keri wattyr; now *Cart*. *Ds*
 Kerwaray, where k. Alex. II died 8 July 1249. ... *Ep*
 Keth, an antient seat of the Frasers, from whom
 it came by marriage to the ancestors of the
 Earls Marischall, who took their surname from
 it. } *Ai*
 Keth *Hv*
L. Kettjern, in Menteth. *Es*
 Kettinis *Fu. Dg*
Kialarsund: [Torf.] the sound or kyle of
 Kiabray: [Torf.] or *Kerwaray*.
 Kilbartha (now Towie) on the *Don*. *Gv*
 Kilblene St-E 30 Nov. 1335. *Gv*
 Kilbride, a barony of the Valoines, Cumins, } *Ds*
 Stewarts, &c.
 Kilbride in Arran. *Dr*
 The antient churches in Scotland dedicated to St
 Brigid, or Bride, are almost innumerable.
 Kilcherran: [Sc. Chr.] *Kilkerran*.
 Kilconquhar, Kilqwhonqwhare. *Bi*
 Kildrummy, Kildromy *Gv*
 This magnificent c. was the capital mansion of the
 earldom or lordship of Garvyach, when possessed
 by David brother of k. William. With his daugh-
 ter it went to the family of Brus, and from them
 with the sister of k. Rob. I. to the family of Mar;
 and it then became the capital of Mar as well as of
 Garvyach. v. Snawdown.
 Kyle, a lordship of the Stewarts. *Ds*
Kyle-Yle; [D. Monro, n. 56] now sound of Ila. ... *Dp*
Kyle-Druimduin, or *Kyle-Braman* *Dq*
 Kilgour, Kilgovery. *Cg*
 Kilinros: [Chr. Mel.] *Culros*.
 Kilkerran, the burial place of k. Aidan. *Cp*
 Kilknocky: [Pitscot.] *Gilmokie*.
Killosochell: [A&S. ed. Mur. p. 227] v. *Okel*, q. id.
 Kilmaluag, the cathedral of the b. of Ergyl. *Fp*
 Kilmany *Ch*
 Kilmarnoc, Kilmarno, Kilmernok, *Ds*
 the property of the Balliols, and of the Boyds, to
 whom it has given the title of earl.
 Kilmauris, the antient seat of the Cuninghams. ... *Ds*
 Kilmori, Kilmure, ecclesia S. Mariæ. *Cq*
 Kilmund *Er*
 §Kilnecombe: [Hayward, p. 39] f. *Abnecrom*.
 Kilpatrik, Kirkpatrik. *Ds*
 The churches of St Patric are very numerous in the
 west and south-west parts of Scotland
 Kilrethny; now Kilrenny. *Bi*
 Kilrimunt, Kilremont; afterwards *St. Andrews*.

K I N

Kylros: [Prynne] *Culros*.
 Kilsyth *Ds*
 Kilspindy *Cg*
 Kilwinning, a magnificent abbay. *Dr*
 Kin. v. Ken.
 Kinabir, an antient thanage of the Grahams. *Fw*
 Kynbuk *Bc*
 Kincardin, Kinkardyn, the capital of the shir-
 refdom of the same name till the year 1600,
 when the court was removed to Stanehyve,
 q. v. K. has now dwindled to a village of 70
 inhabitants.* } *Fv*
 Kincardin shirrefdom. *Fw*
 Kincardin-Onell, where the head of Macbeth
 was presented to Malcolm Kenmore. [Wynt.
 VI, xviii.] } *Gv*
 Kincardin, where Gothred, great-great-grandson
 of k. Malcolm III, was slain in aspiring to
 the crown. } *Gt*
 Kincardin, Kincarne, in Menteth. *Es*
 Kincardin, a c. of the earls of Strathearn, which
 in the 13th century went by marriage to the
 Grahams. } *Cf*
 Kinlevin *Dg*
 Kincoldrum. *Fu*
 Kyncorm: [Hem.] er. for *Kingorn*.
 Kincrag, Kingcraige *Bi*
 Kindalgros: [Dudg. Mon. Ang.] *Kingledors*.
 Kyndromyn: [Ryley] *Kildrummy*.
 Kinedar *Hu*
Kinel wattyr *Cu*
 Kinell, antiently Peanuahel, Penneltum &c. a
 place mentioned by Bede and Nennius. } *Bf*
 Kinethmount *Gv*
 Kinfaunis *Cg*
 Kingcase, Kincase hospital founded by Rob. I. ... *Ds*
Kinglas wattyr in Lorn. *Fq*
Kinglas wattyr in Cowal. *Er*
 Kinglassy *Bg*
 Kingledors priory, a cell of Rading in England. ... *Du*
 Kingorn, Kingorn-regis. *Eu. Bh*
 Wester Kingorn; afterwards Brint-iland. *Bg*
 Kingtorne: [Knyghton] *Kingorn*.
 Kingussie *Gs*
 Kinkell in Garvyach. *Gw*

* Douglas [Descr. of the east coast, p. 75] says, there is only a single farm house remaining of Kincardin. As I have never seen it, I choose to prefer the account given by the minister of the parish to that of a traveller. Though it still gives name to the shirrefdom, it is not to be found in any map of Scotland, that I have seen.

L A M

Kinkell in Strathearn.	Ce.
Kinlos, an abbey.	Ht.
Kynmoth.	Ci.
Kynnef [Sc. Chr.]	Fw.
Kynnymond [Wynt.] seems.	<i>Kinethmond.</i>
'Kinros in Murevia:' [Hov.]	l. <i>Kinlos.</i>
Kinross, the capital of.	Eu. <i>Bg.</i>
Kinross, a small shirefdom. (v. Fife)	Eu.
Kintail, Kintale a district seemingly detached on some account from the earldom of Ross, and possessed by the Mackenzies since 1266. ...	Gp.
Kintor.	Gw.
Kinule, Kinnoul.	Cg.
Kircomtolagh [Prynne, p. 657] seems.	<i>Kirkintulloch,</i> though said to be in Lanark-shire.
Kirkandres.	Bs.
Kirkcaldie.	Bh.
Kirkcubricht; a monastery and sea-port from which Q. Mary took her fatal voyage to Eng- land.	Bs.
Kirkgunyan, Kirkgunsane.	Bt.
Kirkhill.	Fu.
Kirkintulloch.	Ds.
Kirknes, Kirkness.	Bg.
Kirkonnel.	Cu.
<i>Kirkostwallo</i>	Bv.
Kirkpatrik. (v. Kilpatrik.)	Cu.
§Kirkbrig. [Fœd. V. xv, p. 317]	
<i>Knaig burn.</i>	Ce.
Knapdale, a lordship, which John of Menteth acquired from the family of Somerled, to whom it soon after returned.	Dp.
Knokdolian.	Cr.
Knokwod [B. Har.]	Cu.
<i>Knokmouph</i>	Bu.
Kriandbright: [M. West. p. 438] ..	<i>Kirkcubricht.</i>
Kumurey: [Torf.]	<i>Cumbra.</i>

L

Lag c.	Ct.
<i>L. Lagan</i>	Fs.
§Laglane [B. Har.] near Are.	
Lambaburg c. now Freswik.	Ju.
Lambyrkyn.	Cf.
Lambir-law, the name of a hill at the head of the <i>Ledir</i> , extended, rather improperly, to the ridge of which it is a part.	Dv.
Lambre-mor, Lammir-muir, the high grounds adja- cent to that ridge.	
Lambirtoun.	Dw.
Here in 1503 James IV married Margaret daugh-	

L E N

ter of Henry VII of England, in consequence of which James VI, the great-grandson of that mar- riage, united the British crowns 100 years after.	
<i>Lamday</i>	Bv.
Lamingtoun [B. Har.]	Dt.
Lanark, Lanerk, Lanrik,	Dt.
one of the <i>Four burghs</i> , q. v, and capital of Lanark shirefdom, which comprehended the barony of Renfrew, now a separate shire. ...	Dr-u
<i>Lamercost</i> , an abbey in Cumbirland.	Bv.
Lanerok in Galweya: [Knyghton]. ...	<i>Karlaverok.</i>
Langforgund; Forgrond [Sc. Chr.]	Ch.
Langham, Langhop.	Cu.
Lang Hirdmanstoun, or.	<i>Hirdmanstoun.</i>
Lang-iland, the translation of <i>Inis fada</i> , q. v.	
Lang Nidry, Langnudri.	Bi.
Langhop, Langopum, Langupum: ...	<i>Langham.</i>
Langside, noted for the final overthrow of Queen Mary's forces by her usurping bastard brother 13 May 1568.	Ds.
Langtoun in Teviotdale.	Dv.
Langtoun in Berwik-shire.	Dw.
<i>Langtouthby</i>	Bv.
Lani a barony said to have been granted by k. Culen to Gillespie more, to be held by the symbol of a small silver sword.	Es.
Lanrik: [Chart. Rob. I.]	<i>Lanark.</i>
Laoire [An. Ult. 799, 833 &c.]	<i>Lorn.</i>
Laodonia: [Chr. Mel.—R. S. And.] v. <i>Louthian</i> , q. id.	
Laodensis comes: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 335] earl of Lou- thian or Dunbar, afterwards called <i>March</i> .	
Largis S4+N 2 O&. 1263.	Dr.
Largu.	Bi.
Lastalrik; now spelled, but not pr. Restalrig. ...	<i>Alk.</i>
Lathresk.	Ch.
Lawdir, Lawedyr.	Dv.
Laudiana, Laudianum; [M. Par.] Laudonia; [R. S. And.—Chr. Mel.—Sc. Chr.] Laudoneium: [Ch. D. I. to Coldm]	<i>Louthian.</i>
Laurenstoun.	Ch.
Lavernani: [Ailred de bel. stand.] l. Catervani, i. e. Highlanders.	
<i>Ledir, Leder, Ledre watytr.</i>	Dv.
S ^t Cuthbert kept sheep on the banks of this stream, before he became a monk in Auld Mel- ros.	
Legare-brig: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 365] l. le <i>Gare-brig</i> .	
§Leynhouse [B. Har.]	
Lekkie.	Es.
Leneaux, Lenenax: [Knyghton] l.	<i>Lenenax.</i>

L I N

Eeneri insula [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 130]... *Cramund I.*
 Lenter: [Knyght. col. 2530] *Kentire*; also *Turnbery*.
 Lenyie easter and Lenyie wester: antient names of
Cumbirnauld and *Kirkintulloch*.
 Lëodus: [Chr. Man.] *Lewis*.
 Lermitage: [Ryley, p. 373] l. *Hermitage*.
 Lesly, the antient seat of the Leslys. *Gr*
 Lesly, the modern name of *Fetkil*, q. v.
 Lesmahagn, Lesmahagow, Lesmahago, an abbay. *Dt*.
 Leswad, Leswaid *Al*
 Letirfinlay *Fr*
Leth, Lyth, Watty of. *Al*
 Leth, antiently Invirlyth, q. v. now Lieth. *Du* *Al*
 The English in 1544 were surprised at the great
 store of riches, which they got in plundering Leth.
 [J. Knox.—Stow.]
 Lethberd, now spelled Larbert. *Be*.
 Lewis, Lewos, Lewethy, next to Ireland the } *In*
 largest of the British islands.
 Levenax, Levinax, Levenay, Leveneth, Lewe- } *Es*
 nos; now Lennox:
 an antient earldom of unknown origin, compre-
 hending the whole shirrefdom of *Dunbarton* with
 the half of *Striveline*.
L. Levin, an arm of the sea. *Fq*.
L. Levin, in an island of which was the priory } *Eu*.
 of S^r Serfis insh. } *Bg*
L. Levin c. on another island of the same loch, } *Bg*
 the first of the prisons of queen Mary.
Levin, Watty of, flowing from *L. Levin*. *Eu* *Bh*
Levin watty, flowing from *L. Lowmnd*. *Dr*
Levin watty. *Bv* also *Au*. and *By*.
 Lewethy: [Fæd. V. iv, p. 711] *Lewis*.
 Libertoun near Edinburgh. *Al*
 Libertoun in Clyddisdale. *Dt*.
 Lichardswod, an hospital; now Legerwood. *Dv*.
 Lygdate, a pele or fort. *Cv*.
Lidel or *Lid watty*, a boundary of the kingdoms. *Cv*.
Lidisdale, *Liddalisdale*, a lordship possessed by } *Cv*.
 the Sowlses, Bruses, Duglases.
 Liff. *Ch*
 Lillburn *Dw*.
 Lillislive, Lillislive; now called Lylsleaf. *Dv*.
 Limdors: [Prynne] er. for *Lundoris*.
Linedidor, the antient Brettish name of *L. Lowmnd*.
 Lincelly: [Scal. Chr. ap. Lel. V. i, p. 547] *Lintaley*.
 Lincludan, a college, formerly a nunnery. *Ct*.
 Lindisfarn, the antient name of *Haly-eland*.
Line watty, in Tweddale. *Du*.
 Lingay [D. Monro, n. 150] *Gm*.

L O C H

Lingay near Mull. *Fo*.
 § Lingay near Ergyl: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45] f. *Langey*.
 Liniston: [Ayloffé, p. 298] f. l. *Linliscou*; for
Linlithgow, *Linlythku*, *Linlithquu*, *Linliscoth*, } *Et*.
Linlisco, *Linlinsco*, *Lithcow*, *Lithgow*. } *Bf*.
 Here was a nunnery, and a royal palace burnt
 down in 1424. S†S 13 Sept^r 1526. v. *Four*
burghs.
Lynne: [Hayward, p. 21] er. for *Tine*.
 Lintaley S†E 1317. *Cv*
 Lintoun on the *Tine*. *Bi*.
 Lintoun on the *Line* in Tweddale. *Du*
 Liodhus: [Snorro] *Lewis*.
Lyon, Watty of *Fs*.
 Lismor isle, in which is *Kilmaluag*, q. v. *Fp*.
 Lyth, or *Leth*.
 Lithcow, Lithgow, or *Linlithgow*.
Livat watty. (v. *Chonlathan*). *Gu*
 Lividi: [Wals.] *Lundy*.
 § *Livinae vallis*. [An. Ult.] †S 703.
 Livingistoun *Al*.
 Loarne: [Sc. Chr.] *Lorn*.
 Loch, louch, logh, lough, (lake) are used promiscu-
 ously. Most of the names with Loch prefixed to
 them are more properly arranged in their own al-
 phabetical places.
L. Loch. v. *Monacurna*. *Ft*.
 Lochabir, Louchabir, the western boundary of } *Fq*.
 which I have not been able to ascertain.
 This district seems to have been a part of the lord-
 ship of Badanach, and was claimed along with it
 by David de Strathbolgy earl of Athol, as heir of
 John Cumin lord of Badanach, in violation of the
 charter of k. Robert I, who had included both of
 them in the earldom of Moray, q. v.
 Loghaler: [Fæd. V. iv, p. 711] *Lochabir*.
Locharwe, Loucuharw: *Loch Ow*.
 Lochchorwart: [Sc. Chr.] *Locherrat*.
 Lochdor: [Triv.—Hem.—Wals.] l. as in V. R. of
 Triv. *Lochor*.
 Locherrat, Locherwod, Locherworn, &c. *Al*.
 an antient seat of the Lynes, and, by marriage, of
 the Hays, who have become lords of Yester, earls
 and marquises of Tweddale.
 § Lochgosnane: [Ford. p. 369] alias Bothgouanan, q. v.
L. Lagan. *Fs*.
Lochy watty. *Fs*.
L. Lochyn, and *Lochyn watty* running from it. ... *Fq*.
 Lochindeloeh, a Gaelic name of *Suist-hart*.
Lochindorb, with a c. on a small island. *Gt*

LOR

Lochloy, the site of which is now covered by the sea up to the inmost of the two coast-lines in the map. Ht.
 Lochlond, municipium de: [Sc. Chr.] the c. on the south-west end of Inis *Mirin*.
 Lochmaban, a c. in a small loch, the capital mansion of Anandirdale. S†E July 1484. } Cu. v. Gisburn.
 Lochmabanstane, Lomabanestane, or Clochmaban, an upright stone near *Gretenhew*, at which the ambassadors of the two kingdoms sometimes held their meetings.
 Lochmaleny Ci.
 Loch Ore c. (v. Belachoir) Bg.
 Lochor, Lochurr, a c. of the Setouns, wherein Sir Christopher Setoun, brother in law of k. Robert I, was taken by the English in 1306. } Ct.
 Lochris c. [Sc. Chr.] Lukrys.
 Lochty *watty*. Bt.
 Lochwod c. in Anandirdale. Cu.
 Lockerby c. in Anandirdale. Cu.
 Locloy: [Hov.] Lochloy.
 Lodonea; [R. Hag.] Lodoneium; [S. Dun.] Lodonesia; [Nen.] Lodonesium: [M. Par.] Louthian.
 Lodhus: [Torf.] Lewis.
 Loenas; [Hov.] Loeneis: [Ryley] Louthian.
 Loenenses; [H. Hunt.] Loeventes: [M. Par.] the people called Galwenses by Ailred, and Piçi by R. Hag. N. B. These names are not well discriminated by the writers on the battle of the standard.
 Lofvard: [Torf.] f. er. for Lofnach, Leuenax.
 Logy-Amund, Logyamont. Cf.
 Logyrate, Logereth. Ft.
 Logyrothvan Gv.
 Loheneis, Loida, Loidis: Louthian.
 Lokulofnius: [Torf.] L. Lowmund.
 Lomound, a small range of hills in Fife. Bg.
 Lonais: [Hov. f. 461 b] Louthian.
 Loncardy Cf.
 Loncastr, Loncastrl. Av.
 Loncastr shirrefdom or dutchy. Auv.
 Lone *watty*. Av.
 Londonea: [Wals.] Louthian.
 Londonis: [Sc. Chr.] Lundoris.
 Lonæ or Loviæ: [Chr. el. et cfr. R. S. And.] Louthian.
 Longmaban, Longmaban: [Knyghton] *Lochmaban*.
 Loreto, a chapel at the east end of *Muskilburgh*.
 Lorfare: [Prynne] er. for Forfar.
 Lorn, the kingdom of the race of Lorn son of Erk. EFq

LOUTHIAN.

It was afterwards a lordship, and was often excepted from truces with England. Lorn has at some time included the west part of Athol, where Mam-Lorn still preserves its name.
 §Lorð in Kentire S†S 575 [An. Ult.]—O'Flaherty calls the place Dealgan.
 Lorum: [Ayloffe, p. 291] Lorn.
 Loisy *watty*. Hu.
 Loðene: [Chr. Sax. 1091, 1125.] Louthian.
 Lotheville: [Wals.] er. for Boshvill.
 Lothymoss: [B. Har.] er. for Loch-Eyr moss.
 Lowan: [Wals.] Buchan.
 Lowder: [Hayward] Lowdir.
 Lowdyan: [Hem.] Louthian.
 Loudon S†E 10 May 1307. Ds.
 §Lougecoeth S†B 710. [An. Ult.] f. L. Coulter; f. L. *Cotloch*.
 Loumaban; [Triv.] Loumaban: [Knyght.] *Lochmaban*.
 Loumabanestane: [Feod. V. xi, p. 788] *Lochmabanstane*.
 Ben Lowmund, a lofty mountain at the side of . . . Er.
 L. *Lowmund*, the largest, and perhaps the most beautiful lake in Great Britain. } Er.
 Lownes: [Lel. V. i, p. 566] the same as
 Louthian. The position and extent of this province have given rise to much literary altercation, occasioned, as I humbly conceive, by not collating the numerous and discordant variations of the name, as written by the several authors, who have recorded the same events, and not attending to the antient acceptation and extent of the names Scotland and England. After carefully examining all, that I could find upon the subject, I am inclined to rest the illustration of it upon the following example.—In 1091 William II k. of England marched north to invade Scotland. Malcom III went to oppose him 'ut of Scotlande into Loðene on Englaland;' [Chr. Sax.] 'Provincia Loidis;' [Flor. Wig.—Chr. Mel.—S. Dun.—Hov.—Diceto.] 'Provincia Loudicensi;' [Bromton] 'Provincia Lowdicensi juxta confinium;' [Hem.] 'Lodone.' [An. Waverl.] The other historians, I believe, do not name the country.
 In the language of that age, when Malcolm was on the south side of the *Forth*, he was out of Scotland, and in a part of England acquired by his predecessors. (see Angli, Norðymbra-land.) Thus nothing hinders this province from extending north to the *Forth*; and Ordericus Vitalis, whose authority may be admitted when illustrative and corroborative of others, says, that William proceeded as

far as 'magnum flumen, quod Scottè Watra dicitur,' and no farther. We know also from undoubted authority, that *Dunbar* on the shore of the *Forth* was then reckoned in *Lodoneium*. (see *Dunbar*.) Neither are we at any loss for at least a part of its southern boundary: John of Crema came to k. David 'apud fluvium *Twedam*, qui *Northymbriam* et *Loidam* disternat, in loco qui *Rochesburgh* nominatur.' [S. Dun. col. 253; and v. *Lel*. V. ii, p. 358.] In 1188 the bishop of Durham went to levy tithes in Scotland for a holy war. K. William met him 'inter *Werc* et *Brigham* in *Loenas*,' and sent him back without his errand. [Hov. f. 366 a.] These express notices, unless we will against all reason, suppose *Loſene*, *Lodoneium*, *Loida*, *Loenas*, and *Loidis*, different countries, might have prevented the absurdity of running in search of *Loidis* to Leeds in York-shire, (which may however be the 'regio *Loidis*' of Bede. l. iii, c. 24) or to any part of modern England. Several authors inform us, that Malcolm invaded England five times, and the extent of each invasion is expressly marked by S. Dun. col. 218, and by M. Paris, *Addit.* p. 198, who clearly demonstrate, that this march to *Loſene* or *Loidis* was not into the English dominions, though into a country considered as a part of England.

The error of the Chronicle of Normandy, written by a foreigner, who assigns to William, the grandson of k. David I, the earldom of Louthian (then the property of the family of Dunbar) instead of Northumbirland, ought not to have been adduced by Goodall to throw obscurity on a matter sufficiently clear from better informed authors, two of whom he quotes in the very same paragraph. [Intro. ad Hist. Scot. p. 47.]

A passage of Chr. Mel. 1091, which, by confounding Malcolm's invasion of England in May with William's expedition against Scotland in September, places *Loidis* in Northumbirland, has been overlooked by Goodall and most of the other writers on this subject. But it only shews, that the monks, who wrote the part of the chronicle preceding the time of their foundation, were but little qualified to reduce the traditional accounts, of what had happened about 40 years before, to clear historical narrative; and that it is absolutely necessary in consulting such chronicles to distinguish very carefully their accounts of events prior to their foundation, from those, in which they

are to be relied on as faithful contemporary vouchers.

The extent of country called Louthian, or in other words, the acceptation of the name, has varied greatly in different ages, and even at the same time. The following acceptations of it have occurred to me, though perhaps they are not the whole. 1) The earldom of Louthian or Dunbar, called afterwards *March*. 2) The people of *Galloway* are included under the name of *Loenenses*, &c. or confounded with them, by some of the writers on the battle of the standard. 3) In juridical language, all that part of the Scottish dominions south of the *Forth* not comprehended under the name of *Galloway*, in the juridical acceptation of that word. 4) Also in juridical language, the whole of the Scottish dominions south of the *Forth*, being under the jurisdiction of the justiciary of Louthian; as all the rest of the kingdom was under the justiciary of Scotland: and it is apparently in this sense, that Glasgow is included under the name of *Loſene* by the writer of the Saxon chronicle at the year 1125. 5) The ecclesiastical deanery of Laudon comprehended the constabulary, or modern shire, of Hadington, and the east part of the modern shire of Edinburgh. 6) Lothian, (frequently called the three Lothians, or West Lothian, Mid Lothian, and East Lothian) is now equivalent to the antient shire of *Edinburgh*, as represented in the map adapted to this work; though formerly the west half of it was very seldom considered as a part of Louthian.

I must now satisfy the reader, why I have taken it upon me to say, that *Loſene* in Chr. Sax. 1125 comprehends Glasgow.—Unless John bishop of Rochester was consecrated before the summer of 1125, John, the first bishop of Glasgow, was then the only bishop in all Britain, whose name began with J. In addition to this clear proof that he was the person stiled 'se biscop of *Loſene* J,' many circumstances of his history might be adduced; but they are too long to be here touched on. Moreover, his diocese extended east to Northumbirland, and included a part of Louthian in its third acceptation; and thence, even supposing the writer ignorant of the greatest extent of the name, he might be called bishop of Louthian agreeable to a custom, then very common in the designation of bishops, of substituting any part of the diocese for its proper and legitimate name, which was apparently *episco-*

patus Cumbrensis *. [v. infra Strathuna.—Ang. sac. V. ii, p. 238] As to the see of Quhit-hern, Hwit-hern, or Candida casa, the only other one with which the name of Loðene could possibly have any connection, it appears to have lain dormant till 1154.

For the pretensions of the kings of England to the superiority of this province, see Northumbria-land.

For the other names of it, not here mentioned, see Laodonia, Laudiana, Lodonea, Loenas, Lonais, Londonea, Loniae, Lowdyan, Lownes.

Louthdouchart: [B. Har.] *L. Dochart*.

Lovat, a seat of the Bisets, and thereafter of a branch of the Frasers, who have had the title of lords from it. } *Hs.*

Loviae, alias Loniae, q. v.

Lubrum: [Buchanan] *L. Bruin*.

Luchris, Lochris: [Sc. Chr.] *Lukrys*.

§Ludhoseirn [An. Ult. 663] in Forthrev.

Lufnok; [Wynt.] Lufenose; [Sc. Chr.] now Lufnes. *Bi*.

Lugar wattyr. *Ds.*

Luyng: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45] it seems .. *Lungay*:

but Bower's, Monro's, and Martin's descriptions of the isles are obscure, or defective, in this quarter.

Lukrys c; now called Leuchars. *Ev. Ci*.

Lumoni: [Nen. addit.] *L. Lowmund*.

Lunders: [Prynne.] *Lundoris*.

Lundy *Fu. Dh*

Lundy *Ch*

Lundin; now Lundy. *Bh*

Lundoris, Lundors, an abbay. *Cg*.

Lunfanan, where k. Macbeth was slain. *Gv*.

Lungay, one of the Owte Ilis. *Ep*.

Luntrethyn, a seat of the Ogilvys. *Fu*.

Lus or *Luce wattyr*. *Br*

Luss, the seat of the Lusses and Colquhons. *Er*.

Lutinenses; [S. Dun. col. 177] l. as in MS. Clutinenses, the people of *Strathcluyd*. There never was any nation called Lutinenses.

M

Macduffis cros, on the border of his lands. *Cg*.

Macarmyk, an isle between Jura and Knapdale. *Dp*.

§Macgarvy: [Sc. Chr.] v. Mamgarvia, q. id.

Machany wattyr. *Ce*.

* It is also worthy of remark, that k. Culen, who according to the Chr. Pi&t. was slain by the Britons of Strathcluyd, the chief part of the bishoprick of Glasgow, is said in R. S. And. and apparently in Chr. el. to have been killed in Louthian.

Sri Machusi abbatia. *Leimahagu*.

Maeyas: [Torf.] the isle of *May*.

Magdalen, an hospital. *As*

I. Mahomo: v. *Inch Mahomo*.

May, a holy isle with an antient priory; and, what is vastly more valuable, a fishery around it, noted for its abundance at least as early as the reign of David I. } *Ev. Bh*

May wattyr. *Cf*.

Maybol, Maybothel, Minibol, a provostry. *Cr*

Maydyn castel, one of the most antient well authenticated names of the castel of Edinburgh, q. v. and Puellarum. } *Du. Ag*

Maydyn castel in Fife. *Bh*

Mailros: [Bed.—S. Dun.—Chr. Mel.] .. or *Melros*.

Makyrnokis way: [Barb.] a narrow pass on the bank of

Makyrnok wattyr. *Ds*.

§*Malcolmis cros*, where k. Malcolm III was slain. *Cx*

Malea: [Adamnani Vita Columbæ] *Mull*.

Ptolemy calls it *Μαλεος*, which is the same name preserved through all its revolutions, the termination being an adjunct, not a part, of the word.

Malros: [Chr. Pi&t.] *Melros*.

Malevil, the ancient seat of a family of the same name, ancestors of the earls of Melvil. } *Ch*

Malvil, another seat of the same family, and by marriage of a family of Rosses: now Melvil, a seat of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. } *Ah*

§Mamgarvia, [Chr. Mel.] a moor near Inverness, where Donald, son of William earl of Moray, and great-grandson of Malcolm III, was slain in asserting his title to the crown in 1186.

Mamor, Mawmor. *Fq*

§Manam N^d4+P 710 [An. Ult.]

Maneteth, Manetheth: [Chr. Mel.] *Menteth*.

Mangertoun, a c. in Liddisdale. *Cv*.

Mann, Maning, Manaw, Menavia, Eubonia. *Ar*

This island was the seat of the kings of Mann and the Ilis, who acknowledged the supremacy of the kings of Norway. After 1156 the kings of Mann possessed only a part of the isles. In 1264 Magnus k. of Mann acknowledged himself a vassal of Alexander III k. of Scotland, and became bound to furnish ten ships of war for the service of his sovereign lord. In 1266, by a treaty between Alex. III and Magnus IV k. of Norway, the sovereignty of Mann and all the isles on the west side of Scotland was finally transferred to the crown of Scotland, the king or kings of the isles being secured in the en-

M A R

joyment of the dignities and prerogatives which they held under the crown of Norway, only to be subject to the laws of Scotland. K. Robert Ist bestowed Mann, without any other islands, on his nephew Thomas earl of Moray, whose daughter conveyed it to the earls of Dunbar or March. But it soon proved only an empty title, though they long continued to be included in treaties as sovereigns of Mann; for in 1333, during the unfortunate minority of David II, Edward III of England seized upon the island, and thenceforth several English noblemen had the precarious and fluctuating title of it till the reign of Henry IV, who conferred the kingdom of Mann on Sir John Stanley, whose posterity the earls of Derby, and the dukes of Athol as their representatives, enjoyed the title, dignity and revenue of kings of Mann, together with many royal prerogatives, till 1765. Then the British parliament purchased the royalty from the family of Athol, who still retain the lordship of the island, the patronage of the bishoprick, and several privileges not possessed by other subjects. v. *Ilis, Dunfries*.

Mann, Bishoprick of, comprehended all the isles subject to the kingdom of Mann in its greatest extent. By the treaty of 1266, which ceded the patronage to the k. of Scotland, the ecclesiastical superiority was carefully reserved to the see of Nidaros (now Drontheim) in Norway. After Mann fell into the hands of the English, the other islands consequently fell off from it, and formed a separate diocese; notwithstanding which the bishops still retain to this day the titles of Sodor and Mann. v. *Ilis, Sodor*.

Manuel, a nunnery. *Af*
Mar, Marr, Mare earldom. *Gt-w*

It has belonged to the family of Mar, probably of the Pictish royal race, and their representatives the Erskines, by hereditary descent, without diminution or augmentation of title, forfeiture or new creation, (though not without interruption) from times beyond the reach of history or record till 1715, when their attachment to royal hereditary succession deprived them of their own hereditary lands and titles.

Maramensis: [Ayloff] l. Moraviensis, of *Moray*.

†Marbuilg S4P 730. [An. Ult.]

March earldom, formerly called Dunbar, q. v. *Dw*

The March: the country adjacent to England, divided into the East, Middle, and West Marches.

Marchmond: [Ford.] a name of *Rokisburgh*.

M E R

St Margretis hop, a small bay in the Forth, *Ng*
where Margaret, the queen of Malcolm III, is said to have landed. The small bay at the north end of *Rognvaldsay* has the same name, probably from the young queen Margaret, who died soon after she landed in Orkney, perhaps in that bay, being confounded with the holy queen of the same name.

L. Mari, next to *L. Lowmund* for the number } *Hq*
of its islands.

Marycultur *Gw*

St Marys ile, a priory. *Ba*

Markinch *Bk*

Maro: [M. Par.] *Mar*

Masie watyr. *Gs*

Mauchlin, an abbay. *Ds*

(Maghline mentioned in An. Ult. 681 is probably the same place.)

Maures, Maurez, Mauros: [Froiss.] *Melros*

Maxwell-heugh: on the south bank of the *Twede*, opposite to *Kelo*

Meanrose: [Ayloff] *Melros*

Megat watyr. *Du*

Megil, a very antient town. v. Migdele *Fu*

Meilros; [Nen.] Meylros: [Chr. Mel.] *Melros*

Meyntife: [Knyghton] *Menteth*

Mekilay *Fl*

Melagsey: [Torf.] f. for Molas-cy, or *Elan-Molas*.

Meldrum *Gw*

Melros, an abbay founded by k. David in 1136, *Dv*
remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, and the chronicle written in it. S4S July 1526.

Auld Melros, an old Anglo-Saxon abbay, *Dv*
near as old as the christian religion in that part of the country, and the nursery of St Cuthbert and many other Northumbrian saints.

Menavia: [Oros.—Bed. Sc. Chr.] *Mann*

Meneted, Menetetz, Meneteste, Meneteth, Menethe-
shere: corr. of *Menteth*

Menmuir *Fr*

Menrose: [Knyghton] l. Meurose, cor. of *Melros*.

Mentepth: [Knyghton] cor. of

Menteth, an earldom of unknown origin, *Es*
which went by marriage to a branch of the Stewarts. After them a branch of the *Grahams* had it for some time.

L. of Menteth, or of *Inch-Mahomo* *Es*

Mera: [M. Par.] cor. of *Mar*

Merbotil; now spelled Marbottle. *Dw*

Mercia: [Sc. Chr.] the *Meri*

Merdo fatha: [R. S. And.] v. Werdofatha, q. id.

MOY

- Meryngton** Bx.
Merkil [Sc. Chr.] Bi.
I. Mernoch, a part of the shire of Bute. Dq.
Mernis, an antient earldom. [Ford. p. 433] Fw.
 It does not appear to have had any earls after Malpedir, who was probably forfeited for the murder of k. Duncan in 1095.
Mernis, a village in the barony of Renfrew. Ds.
Mers, part of March next to England. Dw.
 In propriety of language Mers and March are synonymous.
Methven, Metfen. E†S 19 June 1306. Cf.
Methkil Bk.
Mewrose, Meuros: Melros.
Mevania: [Polychr.] v. Menavia, q. id.
Migdale Cx.
§ Migdele: [R. S. And.] f. Megil.
Mila, Milsca: [Torf.] Mull.
Milarscalf: [Torf.] Calf near Mull.
Milarsund: [Torf.] the kyle or sound between Mull and the main land.
Milfeth Dw.
Milk c. in Anandirdale. Cu.
Minibol, or Maybol.
§ Min niro S†B 716 [An. Ult.] N. B. Min in Gaelic signifies remembrance, memorial.
S† Minoes: [Hayward] er. for S† Monans, or *Inviy*.
Mireforth, i. e. the boundary water, river, or firth; so answering to the *Twede*, *Forth*, and *Sukway*.
 The name of the river Mersè, which has been a boundary between British nations, Roman provinces, Britons and Saxons, Saxon kingdoms, and English shires, is nearly the same word.
Myrknafoord, [Ork. sag.] i. e. the firth of the wood: the Wattyr of *Forth*. The same name also signifies dark firth, which latter sense Torfæus unluckily adds as an explanation.
§ Myrknafoord: [Torf. l. i, c. 35] on the west coast.
Inis Mirin, in *L. Lowmund*, with a c. which was once the capital mansion of the earls of Le-venax. Er.
Myrkol: [Torf.] Murkol.
§ Myrkol S†E 20 Sept. 1319 [Wals. p. 112] but 14 O&Chron. ap. Lel. V. i, p. 474. Ay.
Moeghanard: [R. S. And.] v. Achnebard.
Moerne: [Descr. Alb.] Mernis.
Moerne, [Chr. Pi&.] where Malcolm son of Donald was slain: from other accounts it appears er. for *Moray*. v. *Fodresach*.
Moy wattyr Fv.

MORAY.

- L. Moy**, with its insular c. the seat of Macintosh. Gc.
C. Moy, in Mull. Ep.
Mok: [Sc. Chr.] Muik.
§ Molauch in Menteth. [Sc. Chr.]
Molerennysuage: [Ch. qu. Crawf. Peer.] cor. of *Mulrinnisnake*.
Molle Dw.
§ Monachedin, [R. S. And.] where k. Duncan, son of Malcolm, was murdered in 1095. It is also written Monathethyn, Monthechyn, Monythine, Manothchyn. Monach-edin may be a Gaelic variation of Dun-edin (Edinburgh) and the rest corr. of it.
§ Monacrib P†P 727 [An. Ult.] f. *Moncrif*.
§ Monacurna juxta stagnum Loga. P†P 728 [An. Ult.] f. *Corn gaur*, at the foot of which is *L. Loch*. This country is full of remains of castles and other antient works, which infer it to have been of more note formerly than now. v. *Nechtanesmere*.
Monah: [An. Ult.] the *Mounth*.
S† Monans, the modern name of *Inviy*.
 Here was a priory. S†E June 1548.
Moncrif, with Moncrif hill adjacent. Cg.
Monedir. [An. Ult. 1004] v. Achnebard.
Moneth: [R. S. And.] the *Mounth*.
Monyevaird. (v. Achnebard) Cc.
Monyfoth; now Monifieth Ev.
Monymele Ch.
Monymusk, originally a monastery of Kildes, afterwards a priory subject to St. Andrews. } Gw.
§ Moni uacornax B†S 970. [Chr. Pi&.]
Monktoun, or *Munktown*.
Mons infirmorum: [Ch. Malc. III] *Dunfermline*.
Monstres: [Froiss.] *Melros*.
Montes, Montes Scotiæ: the *Mounth*.
Monteth, or *Menteth*.
Montrose, Montroisse: modern names of *Munros*.
Morach, said to have been the antient name of the place, where Alex. II erected the town of *Dunbarton*.
Moray, Morave, Moreb, Moref, Murraw, &c. the most extensive of all the Scottish earldoms. } Gp-u.
 N. B. The western boundary of Moray is rather obscure in the charter of Rob. I. [ap. Shaw, p. 383] and is therefor not marked in the map.
 The early history of this province, which is very important, is involved in great obscurity, some part of which may be dispelled by due investigation. Even so late as the reign of Malc. IV we have a fabulous transplantation of the inhabitants, which has imposed upon some very careful writers. Between

944 and 1130 we find the names of Kellach, Gilcomgan son of Maolbryd, Macbeth and Lulach kings of Scotland, Maolsnechta the son, and Anegus the grandson, of Lulach, entitled *murmors, thanes, or kings of Moray*. [Chr. Pi&.—An. Ult.—Chr. S. crucis.—Chr. Mel.—Wynt.] William son of k. Duncan was earl of M. reg. Dav. I: but it does not appear, that Donald his son, or Gothred his grandson, who were both cut off in asserting their pretensions to the crown, possessed this earldom, which seems to have been in the crown, or rather independent, (as Gillocher and his son Morgund earls of Mar, though favoured with royal grants of Moray, could not obtain possession of it) till Rob. Ist bestowed it on Thomas Ranulph and his heirs male, who failing soon after, Rob. II gave it as a marriage portion with his daughter to John of Dunbar, the second son of Annes daughter of earl Thomas, reserving to the crown *Badanach, Lochabir and Urquhart &c.* The succession after him may be found in the Peerages. v. *Badanach, Inverness.*

Moray bishoprick, one of the four bishopricks on the north side of the *Forth* erected before the reign of Dav. I. It comprehended the earldom of Moray, (excepting Lochabir and Glenelg) some part of the shirresdom of Bamf, and Strathbolgy*.

Nota lapidea: [Sc. Chr.] *Stannor.*

Moramensis: [Ayloff] l. *Moraviensis, of Moray.*

Moreb, Moref, Morel, Moret, Morif, Moryff, Morima, Moronia, Mornffh: corr. of *Moray.*

§Morglas, [Wynt. V, xii] in Fife, or Perth-shire, opposite to *Kimell.*

Moriston watyrr *Gr*

Morlane, la Morlane: [Froiss.] l. *Lamor laue*, which he seems to have written for *Lambir-law.*

Mormound, a solitary hill in Buchan. *Hw.*

Morparth *Cx.*

Mortoun, in Edinburgh shirresdom, whence a } *Af.*
family of the Duglases has the title of earl.

Mortoun, in Niddisdale. *Ct.*

Mortoun, in Anandirdale. *Cv.*

Morven, a mountain in Mar. *Gu.*

Morvern; now a district of Argyle-shire. *Fp.*

Moseya: [Torf] the isle of *May.*

Mound: [Descr. Alb. §3] the *Mounth.*

Mound: [Descr. Alb. §4] the *Mounth of Catness*, which

* In the description of Abirdon bishoprick Strathbolgy ought to have been excepted, as a part of Abirdene-shire not belonging to that bishoprick.

separates that part of it called *Suthirland* from the rest.

The Mounth, Month, Mount, Munthis, Alpes. Fr-w

This long range of lofty mountains was in antient times the boundary between the North and South Pichts, [Bed. L. iii, c. 4; L. v, c. 10.—An. Ult. 781] and was afterwards for some ages the boundary between the Scots and the independent Pichts. [Ford. p. 76] Boyse says, these mountains were in his time called *Granzebain*, a name, which, if it ever was used, I have reason to believe, is now obsolete. He also first conceived the fancy of transferring the name of 'Mons Grampius,' mentioned by Tacitus in his *Life of Agricola*, which was perhaps a single hill, to this range of about 100 m. in length: and this may be considered as the first appearance of the *Agricolomania*, which has so deeply infected many of our Scottish antiquaries. The name of *Grampian*, so improperly introduced, has not only superseded the genuine name of the *Mounth* with most people, who derive their knowledge from books, not excepting even the most strictly critical of our writers, but has also spread over all the mountains from Perth to Inverness, though it is still unknown to the vulgar, who retain the names used by their ancestors.

It is proper to observe, that Richard of Cirencester, who lived above a century before Boyse, had marked in his map of Roman Britain the name of 'Grampius M.' at the north-east end of a range of mountains, which he extends from *L. Lowmound* to the north-east part of *Buchan*. It is not improbable, that he, or his authors, may have erroneously united the *Mounth* with *Mormound*, the only hill in that part of the country, and thus misapplied the name. But, as there is not the smallest probability of Boyse having seen Richard's work, he is undoubtedly entitled to all the credit of introducing the present perverted application of the Roman name.

The Mounth in Catness. (v. Mound.) *Is*

Mount, noted as the seat of Sir David Lindsay. ... *Ch.*

Moutnagu, a monastery in Somerset-shire, to which Edmund, son of k. Malc. III, retired to expiate by monkish austerities the murder of his elder brother k. Duncan.

Mous watyrr. *Dt.*

Muchselburg: [Chr. Mel. 1201] ... *Muskilburgh.*

Mukros: [R. S. And.—Sc. Chr.] an antient name of the place, where *S^t Andrewis* was built.

- Muffet; now Moffat. Cu
 Mugdok, a c. of the old earls of Levenax, and
 of the Grahams, earls, marquises, and dukes } Ds
 of Montrose.
 Muidart, Mudyart, Moidart. Fp
 Elap Muik. Fo
 Muik burn. Gu
 Mukard (v. Forthrev.) Bf
 Mull, Mule, one of the chief of the Owte ilis. Eo
 Mull of Kentire, the nearest British land to Ireland. Cp
 Mulirissnake, Mulrinnissnake, Mullersnowk; Br
 now the Mull of Galloway, the most southerly part
 of Scotland, but reckoned by the antient geogra-
 phers the northern extremity of Britain.
 Munkland. Ds
 Munktoun. Ds
 Munktoun. Ah
 Munross; now called Montrose. Fv
 Auld Munross, a barony acquired from k. Rob-
 ert Ist by the family of Graham, whence they } Fv
 have taken the titles of earl, marquis, and
 duke of Montrose.
 Murralden, [Sc. Chr.] l. Inveralden: Ahwik
 Murraw, Mureb, Muref, Murref, Murryf. Moray.
 Murkol; now Murkle. Ju
 Murtlach, Murthillach. Gu
 The story of a bishoprick founded here, and trans-
 lated to Abirdon, [Ford. p. 358] is surely a fable;
 though it has had the good fortune to be believed
 by some very careful writers. There is not a word
 of it in the foundation charter of Abirdon by k.
 David I, nor in any other antient authority.
 Musgrate. Bw
 Muskburch: [Knyghton, col. 2562] er. for
 Muskilburgh; now Musselburgh. Ah

N

- Nachtan. Ch
 Nairn, Narne, Nardin watty. Ht
 Nairn, Invernairn, &c the capital of Ht
 Nairn shirrefdom, part of the earldom of Moray. Ht
 Naithanther, Narthanthira; now Nenthorn. 5Dy
 Navar, Nevar. Hs
 L. Naver. Js
 Naver watty. Js
 L. Nean. (v. Nechtanesmere.) Ft
 Nebot: [Chr. Mel. 1219] Newboril:
 & 'Nechtanesmere, quod est stagnum Nechtani;' [S.
 Dun. p. 5] Nethanesmere, Nechtanesmere; [Hist.
 episc. Lindisfarn. ap. Lel. V. i, pp. 328, 369.] Dun
 Neshtain, f. l. Dun-Nechtain, (Nechtans' castle)

[An. Ult.] P1+N4. Sunday, 20 May 695. The
 continuator of Nennius calls the battle 'Gerchum
 Garan,' or according to the various readings 'Cath-
 lum Garran' and 'Guethlingarran;' f. melius Cath
 lin Garran, i. e. the battle of Loch Garran. The
 scene of this famous battle could not possibly be in
 Galloway, where Boyse with his usual love of fal-
 sification places it. Nachtan in Fife, and Dun-
 nechtyn (now Dunnichen) in Angus seem too near
 the Forth; for Egfrid had penetrated far into the
 Pictish territories. Perhaps the small loch at *Dun-
 nachtan* in Badanach, or L. *Nean* at the foot of Ben
Farn and near Ben *Garu* in Athol, near both which
 there are many monuments of battles, may be the
 place. It is true, the Chr. Sax. says, Egfrid was
 slain near the north sea: but the distance of the
 place may account for the writer's inaccuracy.
 Egfrid was buried in Hyona.

- L. Nel. Eq
 Nesbit S4+E Aug 1355—E4+S 22 June 1402. Dw
 L. Nefi, after L. *Loumunt* the largest of the } Gs
 British lakes.
 Nefi, watty of, flowing from the L. by Inverness. Hs.
 New abbay, alias Dulce-cot, Doux-quer, Glycicardium
 Lochindeloeh, and Sweet-hart
 Newark, on Yarrow watty. Dv
 Newark c. on the west side of which is the mo- } Dr
 dern town of Port-Glasgow.
 Newbiggin. Dw
 Newbotil, Neubotle, an abbay. Ah
 Newburgh hospital. Hw
 New castle; formerly Munekepeastre. Cx
 Newtown on Aye. Ds
 Newil cres. Bx
 Loch Nevis, an arm of the sea. Fp
 Nevis watty. Fq
 Ben Nevis, one of the highest mountains in } Fq
 Britain, though its base is washed by the sea.*
 Nichol forest. Cv
 St Nicolas hospital. Hu
 Nid or Nith, Watty of. Ct
 Niddisdale lordship, a part of Galloway, q.v. Ct
 From Galloway it went by marriages to the earl of
 Wintchester in England, and to the Cumins earls
 of Buchan. After their forfeiture Rob. II gave it
 with his daughter to Will. Douglas. It afterwards
 gave the title of earl to the Maxwells.

* This mountain, if I am rightly informed, contains sufficient
 materials for building several such cities as London, with the walls of
 every house made of solid marble.

NORTHUMBRIA-LAND.

Nidra, *Wattyr of*, in York-shire Ay.
Nidi Ci.
Nidpath, a c. of the Frasers and the Hays. Du.
Nidry, (v. Lang Nidry) Ag.
Nigra specus: [Chr. el.] v. Werdefatha.
Nimale sur la Cinde: [Froiss.] cor. for *Mabys sur la Tuide*.
Nⁱ Ninians Be.
St Ninian: [Pitscot.] er. for *S^t Monans*, or *Inviry*.
Niss, *aqua de*: Wattyr of *Ness*.
Nith, *Wattyr of*, or Nid.
Norame, a c. of the bishops of *Durame*. Dw.
Noroway, *Se of*. B-Ju-z
North Berwik, with a nunnery Ev. Bi.
North iles: [Acts 11 Mar. 1503] *Nordureyar*: [Snorro, &c.] v. *Sudureyar*.
North Ywst, called by *D. Monro*, *Kentuach*, }
 i. e. *north head of Ywst*. } Hm.
Norðymbra-land, *Norðanymbra-tic*, contained at first two kingdoms. *Beorna-ric*, or *Bernicia*, the oldest and most considerable, when in the zenith of its power, extended from the *Tine*, or according to some from the *Tese*, northward to the *Wattyr of Forth*, and along the shore of it at least as far as *Gramis dyke*, and westward as far as the mouth of the *Dune*, thus including a part of present England, and the provinces of *Louthian* and *Galloway*, or, in other words, all the south part of present Scotland, except the territory of the *Brets of Strath-chyde*. *Deraric* or *Deira*, the other kingdom extended from the *Tine*, or the *Tese*, south to the *Humber* and *Mersè*. In the seventh century these two being united formed the most extensive and powerful kingdom in Britain: but after 685, when *Egfrid* their king was cut off with all his army in an attempt to subdue the *Picts*, the spirit and power of the *Northumbrians* were in a great measure broken; and the provinces of *Louthian* and *Galloway* were for at least some time dismembered from their kingdom. It does not appear, that after that time they ever had any firm possession of *Louthian*, which seems to have lain almost waste for some ages, though *Galloway* again became subject to them about 730, and continued under their dominion for about a century; after which it seems to have had its own independent princes, till it became subject to Scotland. *Edgar* king of England is said to have bestowed *Louthian* on *Keneth* king of Scotland as a feudal territory: but the actions of that *Solomon*, *Cyrus*, *Romulus*, &c of the

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monks are so involved in fable, that it is difficult to know what is true of them. It is however certain that in the beginning of the 11th century *Eadulf-Cudel*, who was earl of *Northumbria* under the k. of England, surrendered to *Malcolm II* k. of Scotland all right or claim he might have to that province, which has ever since remained united to the Scottish kingdom; though some authors assert, that it was still a feudal territory dependent on England. Previous to this, *Cumbraland*, another province of the *Northumbrian* kingdom, comprehending the present shires of *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, and the north west part of *Lancaster*, in which *Furnes* is situated, had been ceded to Scotland, and was possessed by the heirs of that kingdom as feudatories of England. In the beginning of the 12th century the earldom of *Northumbria*, of nearly the same extent with the present shire, came by marriage to *David* earl of *Cumbria*, the youngest son of *Malcolm III* k. of Scotland, and was held by his son and grandson, they being accounted English subjects as earls of that county. The possession of territories in England by Scottish princes, and sometimes by the kings themselves, by a tenure of vassalage, the terms and nature of which were very soon misunderstood and disputed, unfortunately furnished *Edward Ist* of England with the only shadow of a foundation, not founded in absolute falsehood, for his fatal pretension to a feudal superiority over the kingdom of Scotland, in the prosecution of which unjust claim deluges of human blood were shed, and a friendship and harmony, almost unparalleled in the history of neighbouring kingdoms, was converted into a national and hereditary rancour, exasperated by a continued repetition of slaughter and rapine on both sides, the remains of which have continued in some degree to contract the hearts, and disgrace the sentiments of people, who have lived even in our own days.

Northumbria shirefdom Cwx
Nrurin [Chr. Pi&.] S4+S 883, and k. Ed slain.
 As R. S. And. and Chr. el. place this action in *Strathalan*, it is probable that this cor. name means *Dunblane*.
Nudree: [Spotiswood] Nidry.

O

Obyn, *Obeyn*, *Oboyn*; now *Aboyn*: Gv.
 an ancient seat of the *Bisets*, now of a family of the *Gordons*, who from it take the title of earl of *Aboyn*.

ORKNEY.

Ochel hillis, stretching from the *Forth* to the *Tay*. Cf. *Ochiellus fluvius*: [Sc. Chr.] Watty of *Okel*.
 Ochiltre Cs.
 Ochtirardor, Ochtirordore, Ochtirerdoever. Cf. v. Strathearn.
 Ochtirderanch; now Achtirderan. Bg.
 Ochtirhous, an antient seat of the Ogilvys. Dh.
 Ochtermuchty Cg.
 Ochtermunsty Ch.
 Ochirtule Bg.
 N. B. The initial part of these names in *Ochtir*, of which, it may be observed, few are to be found but in Fife and the adjacent shires, is now generally written *Achter* or *Auchter*.
 Oengusa: [Chr. Pi&t.] Angus.
 †Oggerstone, [Keith p. 266] in Striveline-shire.
 †Ogil Cx.
 L. Oich. Gr.
 Oich watty. Gr.
 Okel, or Ailsh watty, called also *Killosochell*. Hs.
 †Olia P†P 733 [An. Ult.]
 Opsettyngton: [Ayloffe] Upsettyngton.
 L. Or, or Ur. v. Lochor.
 Or, or Ur, Watty of, in Galloway. Bt.
 Oran watty. Hs.
 Oransay, in which was a monastery founded by } Eo.
 St Columba.
 †Oradia, †Orades, †Orpaha, †Orpades: Orkney.
 Ord watty. Cf.
 L. Ore, with an insular castle. v. Belachoir. Bg.
 Ore, Watty of, in Fife. Bh.
 Orynton: [Trivet, p. 312] er. for Dirltown.
 †Orkney, †Orkney, †Orkney, †Orkney, †Orkney, an iarlđom (or earldom) consisting of two large clusters of islands, called by the Norwegians, who possessed them for many centuries, Orkneyar and Hialtland (now Scetland). The iarlđs, who were vassals of Norway, also possessed Catness in its fullest extent, and as earls of it were subjects of Scotland. They were generally very powerful, and being also very expert navigators, they often levied contributions in the Sudureyar, (the Owte ilis, or Western isles) and extended their prædatory excursions even to the south parts of England.—In 1469 Christiern k. of Denmark and Norway mortgaged the Orkneys for 50000, and Hialtland for 8000 florins, which, with 2000 paid down, made up the portion agreed to be given with his daughter to James III k. of Scotland. It is said that the kings of Denmark at their coronation swear to attempt the re-

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covery of these islands; but they still remain part of the kingdom of Scotland.
 These islands, now so small an appendage of the British empire, and almost entirely the property of one nobleman, have had their history detailed with great precision, and apparent fidelity by several Icelandic writers. As it is full of interesting events, and throws considerable light on several portions of the history of the British islands, it ought to be better known.
 N. B. Only the south part of Orkney appears in the map, as it was no part of the Scottish dominions in 1400. } Ju.
 Ormistoun in Teviotdale. Cv.
 The name is common to many villages.
 Ormond, Ormont, a place giving a title to one } Hs.
 of the kings sons.
 Otryke: [Ayloffe] er. for Etirik.
 †Quirburn S†E Wednesday 5 Aug. 1368. Cw.
 L. Ow or Aw, a beautiful large sheet of water. Eq.
 The ancestors of the family of Argyle were for many ages stiled the knights of Loch Ow.
 Ow; Watty of, flowing from L. Ow. Eq.
 Owte ilis. v. Ilis, Inis gall, Sudureyar. A-J k-s
 Oxenham. Cw.
 P
 Pabay, near Harray. Hm.
 Pabay, near Skie. Gp.
 Pabay, near Barray. Fl.
 Palladie Bf.
 Panyer Howghe: [Stow] er. for Penelheugh.
 Panmore, a chief seat of the Valoins, and by marriage of the Maules, to whom it has given } Fv.
 the title of earl of Panmure.
 Paratwell Bg.
 Partancrag: the vulgar name of Portincrag.
 Pasley, Passelet, Pasletum, a rich abbay founded by the Stewarts; now a populous town enriched by industry. Ds.
 Patricii insula, [Chr. Man.] seems Pele.
 Patricii insula: [Torf.] er. for Colum's isle, Hyona.
 Patris earldom: [Froiss.] er. for earl Patrik.
 Paxtoun Dw.
 Peanuahel: [Bed.] v. Pengual.
 Peblis, a monastery, and town, the capital of Du.
 Peblis shirrefdom. Du.
 Peety: [A&t ed. Mur. p. 40] Pettyn.
 Peirt; [Triv.] Peit: [Chr. Mel.] Perth.
 Pele isle and c. adjacent to Mann. Ar.
 Pele of Loch Dune, on a small isle. Cs.

Pencrag, a hill. (v. Pentrak) Bi.
 Penelheugh, a hill near *Alnecrom* or *Ancram*,
 where the battle of *Ancram* was fought in } Dv.
 1544.....
 Pengual, Pengaul, Peneltun; [Nennius] *Peanuahel*,
 Penuelturn: [Bed.] antient names of Kinell.
 Penycuik Du.
Pengre; [Wynt.] *Pennir*: [Sc. Chr.] seem er. for
Pentir Bv.
Penteland: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 74] l. *Ponteland*.
 Pentland Ah.
 Pentland hillis, south of Edinburgh. Du.
 Pentrak. [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 429] er. for . . . *Pencrag*.
 Perht; [Chr. Mel.] *Pert*; [Hov.] *Perte*: [Hem.] corr. of
 Perth, also called *S' Johnis town*, Eu. Cg
 frequently a royal residence, the seat of two mo-
 nasteries, and the capital of.
 Perth, an extensive and populous shireffdom, Ft
 comprehending two of the 'septem regna' of the
 bishop of Catness, two bishopricks, and four terri-
 torial earldoms of unknown origin.
 A detached part of it. Et. Bf.
 Petelache; now *Pitilok*. Bk
Petlandisford; *Pethlandis fretum*. [Sc. Chr.] Ju
 Petneweme, Pethynweme, a monastery. Bi
Petpolloch: [Wynt. VIII, ix] f. *Petelache*.
 Pettyn, Petin, *Peaty*; now *Petty*. Ha.
 Pictavia, Pictinia: the country of the Pictis.
Picticus sinus: [Torf.] *Petlandisford*.
 Pictis, Pechtis, Pectis; [Wynt. and vernacular lan-
 guage to this day.] *Pyhtas*, *Pehtas*, *Peohtas*; [Chr.
 Sax. — K. Alfred.] *Peohta*, *Pihti*; [Ethelwerd]
Pights; [Ann. Ult.] *Pehiti*; [Witichind] *Peti*;
 [Thomas episc. Orc. in Wallace's Account of Ork-
 ney.] *Picti*; [Roman and other writers in Latin.]
Albienses; [Sabellicus] *Pyhhtes*; [English MS. reg.
 Eliz. Bib. Cott. Tit. C, xii, 3] *Cruithnigh*: [Gaelic]
Fichteit, *Fichtied*. [Welsh]

When the Romans first passed the Forth, this
 nation appears to have possessed most of the coun-
 try beyond it. Notwithstanding the praises heap-
 ed upon Agricola, it is certain, that he made no
 conquest of any part of the Pictish territory, which
 remained free from the Roman yoke till about
 A. D. 140, when the east and middle parts of the
 country from the *Forth* to the *Furor* were reduced
 to the form of a Roman province. This subjection
 however lasted but a very short time; for about
 170 the Picts had the honour to lop off the first
 branch of the overgrown empire of the Romans by

expelling them from their scarcely formed province
 of *Vespasiana*.* They afterwards took possession
 of the greatest part of the province of *Valentia*,
 which lay between the two Roman walls; and it
 seems probable, that they spread as far south as the
 Humber. All the various divisions of them to the
 northward of the *Tuede* and the *Subway* have at
 different times been united to the Scottish kingdom.
 v. *Quhit-hern*.

Pilmore [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 375]
Pinkie E†S 10 Sept. 1547, the last field battle } Ah
 fought between the two kingdoms.
Pinkincleuch, the cliff at. *Pinkie*.
Piperden S†E 10 Sept. 1436. Dw.
Pitsligo, a seat of the *Fraser*s and *Forbes*es. Hw.
Plada, insula *S. Blasii*. [Sc. Chr.] Cq
Platane forast, corruptly called *le Plater*. Fu.
Pluscardin, *Pluskardi*, a rich priory. Hu.
Polgylbe; *Polgillip*: they both seem . . . *L. Gillip*.
Poltanton burn Br
Ponikil burn Dt.
Pont, *Clattyr* of Cx.
Ponteland Cx.
Ponune, a c. of the *Montgomery*s, said to have } Ds
 been built with the ransom of *H. Percy*.
Popil Dv.
Port: [Wals, p. 67] er. for *Perth*.
Portevin: [Sc. Chr.] in *Fife* near *Abirdour*.
Portygres, *Portygrec*: [Beauge] *Bruchty-crag*.
Portincrag S†E 1547 Cr
Portmoak priory Bg
Portnebarian, [Wynt.] explained as meaning *haven*
of bread: f. the ferry called *Arran* of *B. Har.* bread
 being *arran* in Gaelic, and *barra* in Welsh, Cornish,
 and *Armoric*.
Portus reginæ mons: [Sc. Chr.] the precipitous rocky
 peninsula at *Queenisferry*.
Portus reginæ in *Laudonia*: [Sc. Chr.] *South-ferry*,
 which is now exclusively called *Queensferry*.
Potyn; now called *Potty*, and *Ayton*. Cg.
Powaffray watty. Ce.
Presten S†E 1338. Dw.
Prestoun on the *Time*. Ev. Bk.
Prestoun on the *Quhitader*. Dw.
Prosen watty Fv
Prudhol, *Prudhou*, *Prudham*. Bx

* It is indisputable, that that part of the country was for a few
 years, subject to Rome: but some difficulties attend the name of *Ves-
 pasiana*, which is found in no author but *Richard of Cirencester*, whose
 geography is however in general very worthy of credit.

PUELLARUM CASTRUM.

'Puellarum castrum, quod vulgariter dicitur Eden-
burg; [M. Par. p. 907] Castellum de Pucelle:
[Ayloffe] translations, probably improper, of
..... *Maydyn castel*.
'Redditum est castrum puellarum in manu J. Dis-
'pensatoris; locus, qui nusquam in antiquis gestis
'legitur prius expugnari, propter suam eminentiam
'et firmitatem, qui a conditore suo monarcho Ed-
'wyno *Edwinesburgh* dictus est antiquitus, ubi, ut
'dicitur, septem filias suas posuit conservandas.'
[Chr. Lanercost, MS. Cott. Claud. D, vii, f. 206]
This report, with which a hearsay, reported by M.
Westm. p. 428, has some agreement, seems to
be the foundation of Boyse's pretty fancy of con-
verting this famous castle into a boarding school
for young ladies of the Pictish royal and noble
families.

Q

Quenisberry hill. From it the Douglasses of
Drumlanrig have had the titles of earl, mar- } Cr-
quis, and duke.
Quenisferry. (v. South-ferry.) Bg.
L. Quharw: [Sc. Chr.] *L. Aw* or *Ow*.
Quhitader wattyr Dw
Quhithauch, a c. in Liddisdale. Cv.
Quhit-hern, Hwiterne island, Candida casa. Bs.

This small island was the seat of by far the most
ancient bishoprick on the north side of the Hum-
ber, which was founded about the year 400 by
Ninian a British priest. The limits of his diocese,
if indeed it had any fixed limits, were probably
those of the Roman province of Valentia, viz. the
two walls and the two seas; at least such are the
limits assigned to the diocese of Kentigern by his
biographers. Of the British successors of Ninian
we know nothing, nor indeed if he had any.
Mungo or Kentigern, if not entirely a fabulous
personage grafted upon the Welsh Kentigern, the
founder of the see called from his successor S'
Asaph's, was more probably bishop of Quhit-hern
than of Glasgow.* In 664 the south-west part of

* The Lives of Kentigern, which I have seen, abound with fic-
tions, which, together with the recentness of their composition, must
entirely deprive them of any title to credibility. The earliest notice
of him as bishop of Glasgow, if I mistake not, is in the Inquisition of
the possessions of the church of Glasgow, drawn up above 500 years
after the time assigned for his death. The supposed spurious passage
in Asser's Life of Alfred, wherein Kentigern is mentioned along with
Gildas, Melkin and Nennius, is perhaps full as good authority for his
being a south Briton, notwithstanding the strong suspicion against its
being the genuine work of Asser.

QUHIT-HERN.

the modern Scotland, occupied by a part of the
Pictish nation, was subject to the king of Norð-
ymbra-land, whose whole dominions were under
the episcopal charge of Wilfrid, who directed the
spiritual concerns not only of the Anglo-Saxons of
Beorna-ric and Dera-ric, but also of the Britons of
Cumbra-land, the Scots (or Irish) settled at Lin-
disfarn, and the Pichts of the south, there being as
yet no bishop appointed for Quhit-hern. [Heddi
Vita Wilf. c. 21.—R. Hag. col. 294] In 678
Wilfrid was deposed by k. Egfrid, who divided
his territories into two dioceses, of which the
northern one under bishop Eata comprehended
Quhit-hern and the Pictish country on the south
side of the *Forth*. In 681 a further division took
place, and Trumwin was appointed bishop of
Quhit-hern, or of the Pichts, as he stiles himself
when witnessing a charter of k. Egfrid. [S. Dun.
col. 58] His diocese appears to have contained the
western part of the Northumbrian dominions be-
tween the *Sutway* and the *Forth*, adjacent to the
kingdom of Strathclyd. [Bed. L. iv, cc. 12, 25.—
Flor. Wig. p. 688.—Higd. Polychr. p. 207.] The
Northumbrians being expelled by the Pichts in 685,
Trumwin was obliged to abandon his see: and it
appears to have been vacant till about 730, when
the Pichts of the south being again subject to the
Northumbrians, there was a new succession of
English bishops beginning with Pecthelm and ap-
parently ending with Heathored in the early part
of the ninth century. [Bed. L. v, c. 24—Flor. Wig.
p. 688—S. Dun. col. 13] Then the Northumbrians
finally lost the sovereignty of that part of the coun-
try; and a long eclipse of the bishoprick appears
to have ensued till 1115, when it was refounded by
the Scottish prince David earl of Cumbirland, and
the see removed to Glasgow. In 1154 there was
another refounding, or restoration, of Quhit-hern;
and its diocese was restricted to a small part of
Galloway, seemingly a detached portion of the an-
cient diocese now called Glasgow or Cumbirland:
and thenceforth there was a regular succession of
bishops till the abolition of episcopacy in 1688. As
the princes of the hierarchy are much more tena-
cious of their prerogatives, than temporal princes
can be, the bishops after 1154, though subjects of
the kings of Scotland, were, as successors of the
Northumbrian bishops, suffragans of the archbi-
shops of York, who extended their pretensions of
supremacy also to Glasgow, and sometimes even to

Lubrit-hern — 'the most antient bishoprick on the north side of the Humber'

This is a mistake, which I fell into by depending on Bede, Allenin and Stubbs the historians of the see of York, and William of Malmesbury, who have all omitted the British bishops of York. Eborius bishop of York was one of three British bishops, who attended the synod of Arrelate in A. D. 314.

David Macpherson
22 Dec. 1796

R A V

all Scotland. The union of Quhit-hern with the Scottish church seems to have been effected at the peace of Northampton in 1328, when all perplexing claims were abolished on both sides. It was probably at the restoration in 1154 that the see was transferred to

Quhit-hern on the main land, where also a priory was founded by Fergus lord of Galloway.* } Bs.
 Quhittingham Dv.
 Quhitkirk, in Buchan, a noted pilgrimage. Hw.
 Quhitkirk, in Louthian, also a pilgrimage. Bk.

R

Rachlin, Rachtin, Rachtyn island. Co.
 Raebury castel Bt.
 Ragnollwath: [Chr. Man.] l. *Rognallwath*.
 Rainfriur, Rainfrwe: *Renfrew*.
 §Raith in Veramont, according to R. S. And. the place, where k. Donald son of Alpin died. Perhaps Bertha or Skune may be intended; and if so, the true reading may be Raith-inver-Amont, i. e. the palace at the mouth of Amund: but the discordance of the antient accounts renders it impossible to fix its position. Cfr. Chr. Pic. — R. S. And. — Chr. cl.

Rakesburt: [Hov.] *Rokisburgh*.
 Ralceio: [J. Hag.] l. Kalceio, *Kelo*.
 Rallis: [M. Par.] l. *vallis*, et supple *Anandis*.
 Ramfrou: [Lesly] *Renfrew*.
 Ramsay, Ramsa, in Mann. As.
 Ramswath: [B. Har.] f. er. for *Ravensworth*.
 L. Rane: [Sc. Chr.] f. L. *Rannach*.
 Raneya: [Torf.] *Ronay*.
 Ranach, the country adjacent to Fs.
 Loch Ranach, in Athol. Fs.
 Ranach watty, in Ross. Hs.
 Louch Ransay castel in Arran. [Sc. Chr.] Dq.
 Rasay, a considerable isle near Skie. Go.
 Rate [Reg. Maj.] Ft.
 Rathau, Rathou, Rathow near the Amund. Ag.
 §Rathveramoen, where k. Constantine, son of Culen, was slain. [R. S. And.] f. Rathau. v. *Amund*.
 §Rauchlie. [B. Har.]
 §Raudabiorg: [Torf.] on the north shore.
 §Rauneya: [Torf.] f. l. Rauneya, *Rum*.
 Rabenstworth Ax.

* I have been thus full upon the early history of this bishoprick, because William of Malmsbury and Keith are defective in it; and because it is of great importance to the general history of England and Scotland.

R I D

Réd castel, the capital mansion of the earldom of Ross, reg. James II. } Hs.
 Red castel, belonging to Barclay, Balliol, &c. Fv.
 Redeworth [Trivet, p. 291] seems *Jedworth*.
 §Redfigot [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 165] near *Mushilburgh*, between which and Edinburgh there is a brook usually called the *Fregate burn*.
 Redin or Ridan burn Dw.
 Redwere: v. Edwardisle.
 Reged, a Welsh name of *Strathclyd*, q. v.
 Reid-swyre: v. *Ryd-swyre*, q. id.
 Reymonth: [Sc. Chr.] an old name of *S. Andrewis*.
 Renpatrik, Reinpatrik. (v. Gisburn.) Bu.
 Renfrew, Renfriur, Reynfrew, the capital of Ds.
 Renfrew or Strathgrif barony, antiently a chief heritage and residence of the Stewarts. } Ds.
 It was made a shirefdom early in the 15th century.
 Rentoun Dw.
 §Rensprim, the residence of Edw. Balliol in England after his abdication of Scotland.
 Rere-cots of Stanemor. v. *Stanemor*. Bw.
 Reris, Rereis. Bi.
 Rescolpyne: v. *Roscolpyn*, q. id.
 Restalrig: v. *Lastalrik*, q. id.
 Restenet, Restennot, a priory. Fv.
 §Renebur, [Hov. f. 307a] *Revedale*: [Bromton] where the b. of Durham obtained a truce from k. William in 1174: it seems *Ryddisdale*.
 Reufrell: [Fæd. V. xv, p. 31] l. *Renfrew*.
 Reulhauch [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 420] on the banks of *Reul watty*. Cv.
 Reuthesburia: [Knyghton] *Routhebury*.
 Loch Ryan, an arm of the sea. Cr.
 L. Riane in Cowal: [Sc. Chr.] er. for L. *Ridan*.
 Ribel watty Aw.
 Rhinfrin: [Chr. Man.] *Renfrew*.
 §Ricardina villa [Hem. p. 88] near *Carlele*.
 Ricartoun, Richardtown [B. Har.] Ds.
 Ricartoun Af.
 Richmond Ax.
 Ryd, Watty of. Cw.
 Ryddisdale, the valley of the Ryd. Cw.
 Ryd-swyre, Reid-swyre, Reid-squair, Redshire: Cw. the most elevated part of the Roman road at the head of the Ryd, and a boundary of the kingdoms; whence it was the scene of frequent border meetings, and sometimes of petty skirmishes.
 Loch Ridan, an arm of the sea. Dq.
 Ridaneburne, [Fæd. V. xi, p. 788] or. *Redin burn*.

ROKISBURGH. Ross.

Rie wattyr Ay
 Rigmund, Rymont; afterwards *S. Andrewis.*
Rinnes wattyr. Gu
 Rynnis of Galloway, a peninsula, which forms
 the southern extremity of Scotland. v. Muli- } Bq
 risnuke.
 Ripon Ax.
 Riton Bx.
 Robraston, a village only noted as the place,
 where the immortal Walays fell into the } Ds
 hands of the emissaries of k. Edward I.
 Rochesburch: [S. Dun.] *Rokisburgh.*
 Rodeworth [Wals. p. 66] seems er. for *Jedworth.*
 Rofensis: [Chr. Mel. passim] l. as in MS. Rosensis.
 Rognalswath, Roghalwaht. [Chr. Man.] Ar.
 Rognalswath, one of the Orkneys. Ju
 Roystoun Bg.
 Rokisburgh, Rokisburc, Rokesburch, Rokesburc, } Dv.
 Rokesbure, Rokesborgh, Roxburch;
 a town with a strong c. one of the *Four burghs*, q. v.
 and capital of the shirrefdom, to which it gives
 name. It lost these advantages by falling under
 the dominion of the English, who possessed it (but
 without a foot of territory annexed to it) from
 1346 to 1460, when it was retaken and de-
 molished. It is now not even a market town. It
 gives the titles of earl and duke to the family of
 Ker.
 Rokisburgh shirrefdom Cv
 Ronay [D. Monro, n. 113] Hp.
 There is a small isle of the same name beyond the
 north boundary of the map.
 Roos: [Wals.] *Ross.*
 Rops-bog: [B. Har.] near *Lamingtoun.*
 Rosay: *Rothsay.*
 Roscymay: [Ryley, p. 143] *Rothemay.*
 Roscolpin; now called Rescobie. Fv.
 Roet, Rois. Bv.
 Rosebourn: [Froiss.] *Rokisburgh.*
 Rosyth, Rossyth, an insular c. in the *Forth.* Bg.
 Roslin S4+E, S4+E, S4+E 24 Feb. 1302-3. . . Du *Ah.*
 Rosmarkyn, the see of the bishops of Ross. Hs.
 Rosneth Er.
 Ross, an earldom of unknown origin. Hp-t
 From the old earls it went by marriages to the Les-
 lys and the lords of the Isles. v. Ilis, Farar. In
 1503 Ross was erected into a separate shirrefdom,
 but still with some dependence on Inverness. In
 1661 it did not comprehend Dingwall. v. Acts ed.
 Mur. Cha, II, pp. 18, 19.

S A N

Ross bishoprick; apparently founded by k. David I,
 contained *Ross* with *Crumbachty.*
 Rosse in Bute: [Fæd. V. xv, p. 30] *Rothsay.*
 Rosselyn: [Ryley, p. 302] *Roslin.*
 Rossy Ch.
 Rossicherath: [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 370] er. for
 Rossinclerach. Ch
 Rostynnot: [Prynne, p. 653] *Restenet.*
 Rothes, Rothas. Hu
 Rothemay Hv
 Rothimurchos, Rothemurehus. Gt.
 §Rothfan, an hospital founded by John Biset of Obyn
 about 1226: f. *Logyrothuan.*
 Rothsay, Rothisay, the capital of the lordship } Dr
 and shirrefdom of Bute, q. v.
 Roxburch, Roxburg, or *Rokisburgh.*
 L. Rousky. [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] Es.
 Routhbery forast. [Hem.] Cw
 Ruadil, Rowadil, Roodil, a monastery. Hn.
 Ruernie: [Ford. p. 83] er. for *Rum.*
 Ruglin: [B. Har. and vulgar speech.] *Rutherglen.*
 Rum, Rumme, one of the Owte Ilis. Fo
 Russyn, an abbay, wherein the Chronicle of } Ar.
 Mann was written.
 Rutherglen, Ruglen, a town whose extensive } Ds
 jurisdiction once included Glasgow.
 Ruthirfurd, an hospital on the *Tuede.* Dv.
 Ruthven, the capital c. of the Cumins of Badanach. Gs.
 Ruthven; now called Huntingtoun. Cf
Ruthven wattyr. Cf.
 S
 Sadael or Sandal, an abbay. Dq.
 §Saynyngsyde [Wynt. VIII, xxvii] near *Berwick*, is
 probably now Sunnyside, a place near *Tweedmouth.*
 Salork, reg. Dav. I, the name of *Munros,*
 whence Boyse has made his *Celurca.*
 §Salom on the Esk. [Fæd. V. vii, p. 468]
 Salsæum: [Lesly, p. 435] l. *Saltræum,* *Soltræ.*
 Saltehou: [J. Hag. col. 281] *Kelso.*
 Saltira, Satiri, Sanntiri: [Snorro.—Torf.] *Kentire.*
 Saltoun, the modern name of *Satuytoun.*
 Salt Prestoun; now Prestonpans. *Alt.*
 Sanchar, or Sanquhar. Ct.
 Sancta cruce, abbatia de: [Chr. Mel.] *Haly-rud-hous.*
 Sanday, Sandey, or Avoyne; now Sana. Cp.
 Sandal, or *Sadael.*
 Sanderay [D. Monro, n. 137] Fm
 Sandford, in Fife near the *Tay.* Ch
 Sandford, in Fife near the *Forth.* Bi
 Sandylands Dt.

SCOTLAND.

- Sandvik [Torf.] Ht.
 Sarisberiensis parvus: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 327] now the
 King's park, including Arthur's seat, the hill on the
 south side of *Haly-rud-hous*, the west part of which
 is called Salisbury crags.
Sark wattyr, a boundary of the kingdoms. S†E
 1445. The west branch is *Blak Sark*, and the } Bu-
 east one *Quhite Sark*.
 Satiri, Saltira, Sanntiri: [Snorro.—Torf.] *Kentire*.
 Sauchie Be
 Sauchie S†S 11 June 1488, and immediately } Be.
 after k. James III was killed in a mill at Ba-
 nokburn.
 Sawyltoun, Sowlistoun; now Salton, A
 which has given the title of lord to the Abernethys
 and Frasers.
 Sawlis-set, Sedes animarum, an abbay. Br
 Saultray, or Soltr.
 Saulvaige Escoc: [Froiss.] *Highlands*. v. Heland.
 Scalpay [D. Monro, n. 110] Gp
 Scalpay [D. Monro, n. 173] Hn
 Scaps, Inchcap. S†E, a naval battle. Cf
 la Scalrik: [Prynne] l. *Lastalrik*.
 Scarbay, one of the Owte ilis. Ep.
 §Scarinch, a priory in Lewis. v. Scot. Antiq. Trans.
 p. 291, for Caarnish. There is also an antient church
 in *North Ywst*, a part of the Lang iland, at *Carinish*.
 v. Sincl' V. xiii, pp. 315, 320.
 Scarpe [D. Monro, n. 192] Hm
 Schie, Erricht, or *Blak wattyr* Fu.
 Schira wattyr. Eq
 Schirref muir. Be
 Schonay in Lorn. [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46] .. v. *Sunay*.
 Schowe: [Knyghton, col. 2469] Skune.
 Scidia: [Torf.] Skie.
 §*Scidensis palus*: [Torf.] f. L. *Shin*.
 Scoan; [Chr. Pi&t.] Scone, Scowne: Skune.
 Sconyn; now Sconie. Bk
 Scotherland: [Knyghton, col. 2563] .. *Suthirland*.
 Scotia. v. Scotland, Strathcluyd.
 Scotiæ: [Chr. Mel. p. 189] l. as in MS. 'Siciliæ se.'
 Scotiam: [Chr. Mel. 1214] l. as in MS. 'Sconam.'
 Scotland; Scotia; [Latin] Escosse. [French]

The different applications of this name have been the source of much confusion in history, and of much indecent altercation. In antient times the ruling people in Ireland were called *Scots*, as appears from the writings of St' Patric; and from them the island itself was called *Scotia* by those who wrote in Latin: but to the best of my knowledge no such names are

SCOTTISWATH, SULWAY.

used by any Irish, Welsh, or English authors, who wrote in their own languages.—The name of *Scots* also belonged to the people, who occupied the shire of *Ergyl* with the isles on both sides of it under the conduct of Riada, or Reuda, about the middle of the third century; though it does not appear, that their territory has ever been called *Scotia*. Neither does it appear, though the name of *Scottis* has been extended in after ages to all the Highlanders, and to their language, even exclusive of the Lowlanders, [Wynt. VII, v, 30; IX, xiii, xvii.] that ever the name of *Scotland* was peculiarly appropriated to their part of the country. After the union of the Scots and Pichts the name of *Scotland* gradually superseded that of *Albany*, which however was not quite obsolete about the year 1300. The name of *Scotland* was used in the following acceptations. 1) The country between the *Scottis sè* or *Wattyr of Forth* and the *Mounth*. 2) From the *Forth* to the *Spey*. 3) All the country north of the *Forth*, except *Ergyl*. 4) All the country north of the *Forth*, including *Ergyl*; and this was the extent of the jurisdiction of the justiciary of Scotland, the remainder of the kingdom on the south side of the *Forth* being under the justiciary of Louthian. 5) All the Scottish dominions on both sides of the *Forth*; which is the present acceptation of the name.

It must be observed however, that there was a great want of correctness in using the names of *Scotland* and *Scot*, some instances of which I have given, together with some illustrations of the name of *Scot*, in the note on B. VII, c. v, l. 30 of Wyntown's *Cronykil*.

Scotland-well, an hospital or ministrie. Bg
Scottis sè, *Scotte-wattre*, or *Wattyr of Forth*... En Be-
 The name extended even above the bridge at Striveline. 'Transire fluvium, qui Mare Scoticanum dicitur, per pontem.' [Triv. p. 337, V. R.] v. Mireforth, Myrknaforde.

Scottis sè: [R. Brun. p. 316] er. for

Scottiswath, or the *Wattyr of Sulway*. Bu

As much has been said on the etymology of this name, I beg leave to submit to the reader the following extract from Snorro. [Hist. reg. Norweg. c. xxi.] 'Ðeir fóro yfir á nokkra, þar sem heitir Skið-tans-vad edr Vapna-vad.' They passed over a certain river at a place called Skiðtans-ford, or Weapon-ford. Q. if it is not more probable, that this fordable sea or river, the shores of which were stained with the blood of the slain in innumerable battles and skir-

mishes, has been called the *Weapon ford*, or *Ford of arms*, than that it has taken its appellation from the Scots, whose name did not extend to its shore till a late period? It must be remembered, that the language of the Northumbrians, in whose kingdom both of its shores lay, and that of the Norwegians were nearly the same.

In one of Bower's additions to Fordun [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 149] he has *Scotswad* for *Scottis sð*.
 Scotun: [Wals. p. 91, l. 49] *Setoun*.
 Scwne, Scone, Scowne, Scoan, or *Skune*.
Sð of Ireland; Mare Hibernie. *Ap-u*
Sð of Norway; Mare Northwagie. *B—J u—z*
Sebal: [An. Hibern. ap. Camden.] now Saul. *Ap*
Sedes animarum: a Latin translation of *Serwis-set*.
 Sefeld *Bh*.
 Seggy *Ci*.
 Seil island, now joined to Lorn by a bridge. *Ep*
 Seynt Boyse: [Prynne] *Habywod*.
 Seynt Boythan: *S' Boithan*.
 Seynt Columb: *Insh-Colme*.
 Seytown, or *Setoun*.
 Selee major et minor, [Ford. p. 82] seem *Seil*
 and a small island adjacent to it.
 Selebarkè, Selekark, Seleschirche, Selfechirche: corr.
 of
 Selkirk, the original seat of the abbay, which
 was removed to Rokisburgh, and thence to } *Dv*.
 Kelso; and the capital of
 Selkirk shirrefdom. *Dv*.
 Sempil, the c. of a family of the same name. *Dr*
 Senewar hospital, [Prynne] seems at *Sanchar*.
 Seres, in the Mernis. *Fw*
 Seres, in Fife*. *Ch*.
 S^t Serfis insh, S^t Servani insula, a priory, *Bg*
 whereof Andrew of Wyntown, the author of the
Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, was prior in 1395.
 S^t Servani abbatis: [Chr. Mel.] at *Cutros*.
 Setoun *Ai*
 Setun *Cy*.
 L. Sheil. v. Ergyl shirrefdom. *Fp*
 L. Shin. *Is*.
 Shortwod schaws: [B. Har.] near *Cargil*.
 Sytkersand: [Major] er. for
 Sikirsund, so called as being a most safe and ex- } *Ht*.
 cellent harbour; now *Firth of Cromarty*.
 Skambskynel: [Knyghton] *Cumyskynel*.

* The Scottish S^t Seres, the patroness and name-mother of these two places, is now generally supplanted by Ceres the goddess of corn, or Cyrus king of Persia.

Skare wattyr. *Cl*.
 Skilton, the antient seat of the Bruses. *By*.
 L. Skene. *Gw*.
 Skiath, [An. Ult. 1208] seems *Skie*.
 §*Skidenses paludes* in Catness: [Torf.] .. f. L. *Shin*.
 Skidi: [Snorro] *Skie*.
 Skidsund: [Torf.] the strait at the east end of
 Skie, one of the largest of the Owte illis. *Go*
 Skinburnes *Bu*
 Skinel wattyr *Ct*.
 Skipaford: [Torf.] a Norwegian translation of L. *Long*.
 Skipnes *Dq*
 Skiptoun, Skiptun. *Aw*.
 Skotlandsford [Ork. sag. p. 382] seems the mouth of
 *Clyde*.
 Skune, a seat of the Pictish and Scottish kings, *Eu Cg*
 where the famous stone was preserved, on which the
 latter were crowned.
 Slafield: [Spotsw.] er. for *Sefeld*.
 Slait, a district of Skie. *Gp*.
 Slenach [Barb.] by the context seems to be
 Slenis, (now Slanes) a seat of the Hays. *Gx*
 Sir Gilbert the Hay was one of k. Robert's most
 faithful adherents.
 Sleuhmanin; now Slamannan. *Dt Ae*
 Loch Sloy. *Er*
 Slnagh munex: [R. S. And.] *Stamenor*.
 Snadown: [Barb. p. 70] a part of the c. of *Kildrumny*,
 probably appropriated to the knightly ceremonies
 grafted on the legends of k. Arthur's round table,
 and apparently the same, which is now called the
 Snaw tower.—There was also a Snawdown in *Strive-*
line; and there are many places of the same name
 in various parts of Scotland.
 Soavretil island. [D. Monro, n. 105] *Go*.
 Sodor: a title of the bishops of the Ilis, after Mann
 fell under the dominion of England. v. Ilis, Sudu-
 reyar.
 Sodor and Mann: a title still retained by the bishops
 of Mann, though the Sodoroe or Owte illis have for
 many ages been detached from their diocese.
 Soltrè, a famous hospital and girth (or asylum). *Dv*
 Sokwath: [Knyghton] the Wattyr of *Sukway*.
 Sory: [Fæd. V. x, p. 689] *Forn*, or *Farar*.
 Sorowful hil: a fabulous name of *Edinburgh* or *May-*
dyn c.
 Sourby *Bv*.
 South-ferry, opposite to Quenisferry, *Bg*.
 which it has now deprived of its name, leaving to
 it only the subordinate one of North-ferry. This

ST E

innovation appears to have commenced, since Gordon's map of Fife in Blaeu's Atlas was drawn.
 South iles. [Acts, ed. Mur. p. 97] v. Sudureyar.
 South Ywst, a part of Inis-fada. Gm.
 Southlande: [Knyghton] *Suthirland*.
Spean, Watty of. Fq
Spey, Watty of; Spe: [Descr. Alb.] the longest river without mixture of salt water in Scotland. Hu.
L. Spyny, an arm of the sea, Hu.
 (now an inland lake) adjacent to
 Spyny, a castle of the bishops of Moray. Hu.
 Spot Dv
 Sraith-cairmaic, Sraithe-cairvin. [An. Ult.—Usser, p. 712.—O'Flaherty.] B4+S Dec' 641 or 642, and k. Donald-brek slain. There seems no doubt, as the battle was with the Brettis of Strathcluyd, that it was the strath of *Carron*.
 Stabilgorton Cu.
 Staffay Eo
 This little isle, unnoticed in history, and unknown to Mouro, Martin, and other describers of the isles, is inserted on account of its wonderfully romantic rocky scenery, to the knowlege of which the people of Scotland were introduced by means of Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. Pennant. Its name informs us, that the singularity of its formation was known to the Norwegians.
 Stanehyve, (now Stonehaven) the seat of the shirref of Kincardin since 1600. [Acts, ed. Mur. p. 376] Fw
 Stancmor, Stancmur, *Sluagh muner*. Bw.
 Thus far k. Dav. Ist extended his conquests; and thence it is fabulously assigned as a boundary to the kingdom of Fergus son of Erk.
 Stanhop Bw.
 Stantoun Dv
 Statiria, Satiria, &c. v. Saltira. [Torf.] .. *Kentire*.
 ‡Staur. [Torf.]
 Stereglendwali: [Hov.] v. Strat-clud-wallani.
L. Sternoway, a bay in Lewis. Io.
 Stewartlandis: [Sc. Chr.] the lands of the family of Stewart, which consisted of the barony of *Renfrew*, apparently the principal territory, whence they were sometimes stiled lords of Renfrew; the lordship of *Kyle*; the island or lordship of *Bute*; about one half of *Cowal*; one toft in every burgh, with 20 acres adjacent to it; and several other detached parcels of land in various parts of the kingdom.
 Stinschar, Stinsiar, or Stinchel watty. Cr.

STRATH

Stokfurd: a ford near the mouth of the *Farar*, } Hs.
 not passable at high water. }
 Stobhall, an antient seat of the Drummonds. Dg
 Stormond, Stormount, the upper part of Goury, }
 has given title of viscount to a family of the } Ft.
 Murrays. }
 Stow; the modern name of *Wedale*.
 Straghan; Stragan: [Wals.] now Strachan. Gv.
 Straictis: [Wynt. VIII. xvi.] f. the Roman street; or f. *Stratoun*.
 Strath, with the name of a river following it, signifies the valley, in which the river runs. Many names so compounded have been translated into English by substituting the synonymous subfix *dale* for the initial *strath*; e. g. Strath-cluyd, Strath-nid, Strath-anand; afterwards Cluydisdale or Clydesdale, Nid-disdale, Anandirdale or Anandale. Many countries, antiently named in this manner, have long ceased to have names expressive of their connection with their rivers, e. g. Strath-grif the antient name of the lordship of Renfrew, Strath-carron, Strath-irvin, &c.—As Strath is frequently contracted or corrupted to Stra, Strat, Stret, Strad, Strah, &c, the variations of it will be here classed promiscuously.—Straths not inserted may be found by their rivers.
 v. Glen.
 Strathalin: [R. S. And.] the valley of *Alin* or *Alan*. *Be*
 Strathavon, a large district in Bamf-shire. Gu
 Strathavon, or Avondale, and sometime cor. to } Ds
 Evandale: the valley of the *Avon*. }
 Strathbolgy, Strathbolgyn, (now generally called } Gv
 Huntly) the capital of }
 Strathbolgy, an antient lordship, Gv
 possessed (perhaps as a part, or appendage, of Garvyach) by David earl of Huntington and Garvyach, [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 33] and afterwards by David, a son of Duncan earl of Fife, whose posterity enjoyed it and the earldom of Athol till the reign of David II, when they were forfeited. That king confirmed a grant of Strathbolgy made by his father Rob. Ist to the chief of the Gordouns, who thereupon established themselves in the north, where they have spread and flourished with the titles of earls and marquises of Huntly, and dukes of Gordon.
 Strathbrok, on *Brokisburn*; now Uphall. Af
 Strat-elud-wallani, Stretgledwalli, Stereglendwali, Streddedunali, Stratdutenses, Stretduccenses, Stratedweallas, Stracedweallas. &c. Clutinenses; Britanni, Britones, Britones Albanix; Walenses; Brettis: corrupted and various names of the people of

STRATHCLUYD.

Strathcluyd; Strathcluoh; [An. Ult.] Britannia; [Chr. Pi&t.] Stratclud, Reged, Scotia: [Welsh writers] a kingdom situated on both sides of the *Chyd* or *Chyde*, whence its name is derived.

The several British tribes between the two Roman walls, who in the latter ages of the empire were called by the general name of *Mæatæ*, appear to have been crowded into the country of the *Damnonii* by the encroachments of the Northumbrians from the east and south. Thus compressed into a compact territory, and possessing the strong frontier castle of Alcluyd or Dunbarton, and apparently that of Striveline, (q. v.) they remained independent of the more powerful neighbouring kingdoms of the Scots, Pichts, and Northumbrians for several centuries, during which they appear to have occupied *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, and the shirrefdoms of *Lamark*, *Dunbarton*, and *Striveline*; though it is not probable, that their boundaries remained fixed during all the ages of their existence. There is no doubt, that this little kingdom, surrounded by jealous neighbours, and sometimes plundered by foreign invaders, experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, which are lost to history. After the balance of power (to use a modern phrase) was destroyed in North Britain by the union of the Scots and Pichts, Strathcluyd appears to have sometimes courted an alliance with England; but was more frequently connected with, and at last entirely dependent upon, Scotland, though still under the nominal sovereignty of its own kings, who seem to have been sometimes, perhaps alwise, of the Scottish royal family. The last of them, known in history with the title of king, was Ewen the bald,

* The kingdom of Strathcluyd was almost forgotten soon after its termination: and even in the present age of historical disquisition its existence, after being proved by Innes, [Critical essay, p. 32] has been denied by Maitland, and by one of its own natives so late as 1795. Unquestionable proofs of its history may be found in Adamnani Vita Columbae, L. i, c. Q.—Bed. L. i, c. 1—Chr. Pi&t. in regnis Kinadii, Eochodii, Constantini, Culeni, Cinadii.—An. Ult. 642, 657, 693, 710, 716, 721, 749, 779, 869, 870, 871, 970.—Asserii An. Ælfredi, p. 27, ed. 1722.—Chr. Sax. 875, 924, with the English historians following it, and particularly S. Dun. ad an. 756, and 1018, where read, as in MS, *Clutinenses*. See also Ford. p. 143.—Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 92; V. ii, p. 248. That the people retained the names of Welsh (*Walenses*) and Brets in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, appears from charters of Malc. and Will. in the Chartulary of Glasgow; (see also Gibson's Hist. of Glasgow, p. 266) and from an ordinance of Edw. Ist of England in 1305, ap. Prynn, p. 1055—Ryley, p. 506. See also before the title of Reg. Maj. L. iv, c. 36, the age of which I do not pretend to know.

STRATH

who in 1018 attended k. Malcolm II to the battle of Carrum against the Northumbrians. In about a century after this, the regal title being then suppressed, and the country, as a part of the great principality of Cumbirland, annexed to the kingdom of Scotland,* we find that the chief men of Strathcluyd were the lords of Renfrew; one of whom, called Walter the son of Alan, was invested with the office of Steward or Stewart in the reign of David Ist.†

Strathdon, a district of Mar. Gu.
Strathdoveran, a district of Bamf-shire. Hv.
Strathearn, Strathern, Stratheryn, Straderne, } Et.
Stradeern, Stradarnia, Straperne, Straernh: }
an antient earldom of unknown origin. It appears to have been a shirrefdom (probably a subordinate one included in Perth) sometimes called the shire of *Ochtirardor*. [Prynn, pp. 663, 1054.—Ryley, p. 505.—Pitscot. p. 140]

Strathern, Stratherin, in Moray: the valley of *Erin*. Gt
Strathfillan, a priory founded by k. Robert I, . . . Er.
(near a well, which had been esteemed sacred in the most remote ages) in gratitude to S^t Fillan for a miraculous interposition (politically ascribed to him) previous to the splendid and decisive victory at Banokburn.—Also the Strath wherein it is situated, which is an exception from the general rule, not being named from the river, the *Dochart*, but from the saint.

Strathgrif: v. Grif, Renfrew.

Strathwatty. Jt.
Strathila, a district of Bamf-shire. Hv.
Straithlaw [Knox, p. 373] seems er. for *Strathila*.
Strathmigliow. Cg.

† Notwithstanding the great labours of many genealogists upon the pedigree of the royal family of Stewart, there is nothing known from authentic records prior to this Walter, further than the name of his father, and a tradition, preserved in an extract from a work, now lost, written by Barber expressly on the origin of the Stewarts, which derived them from Fleanc of Waran in Wales. [v. Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 6c, V. R.] It would have been worthy of the consideration of those, who have employed themselves in making up genealogies for the family of Stewart, whether they ought to prefer the real kings of Strathcluyd, (which, having been inhabited by Welsh people, seems to have been confounded with Wales by Barber) or the imaginary thanes of Lochabir, invented by Hector Boyse, to place at the head of their catalogue of ancestors. It may be observed however, that the prevalence of the Gothic names Walter and Alan in the family of Stewart, and the confused tradition of their ancestor being married to the daughter of a Welsh king, give room to believe, that they were foreigners established in Strathcluyd by the marriage of an heiress, and probably in the reign of Alexander Ist by his brother David, then prince of that country, agreeable to his usual partiality for strangers.

STRIVELINE.

Strathnaver, Strathnavern, Strathnarven, the strath of the Watty of *Naver*.

It is now a part of the shire of Sutherland.

Strathord or Strathurd on the *Ord*.

Strathtyrum, Stratyrum. *Ci*.

Strathuna, Episcopus de. [M. Par. in an. 1249] He means Clement bishop of *Dunblane*, of whose diocese *Strathearn*, cor. to Strathuna, was a principal part.

Stratoun *Al*.

Straumsey; Stromeay; Straumseya; [Torf.] now } *Ju*.
Stroma, an isle reckoned part of Catness. . . }

L. Strevin, an arm of the sea. *Dr*

Strevelyne; Strevylin; Strevelyng; or

Striveline; Strivelin; Striveling castel. *Et. Be*

This castle, seated on the brow of a precipitous rock, and fortified by nature like those of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, was probably built by the Bretts or Welsh of Strathclyd, as a situation preferable to the neighbouring Roman station of Alauna, for a frontier post against the Pichts; and there is reason to believe that it was maintained against the united Scots and Pichts till the beginning of the reign of Kenneth II, who, though repulsed by the Bretts in his first attack upon them, may be presumed to have made himself master of Striveline, before he could make an expedition into the Saxon territory, which he did in his very first year, as we learn from the Pictish chronicle, concluded almost immediately after this event. This castle has in all ages been an object of the first importance in time of war, and the history of its numerous sieges would be a history of Scotland. The kings frequently made it their residence, and held their parliaments in it. v. *Snorw-down*.

Striveline, a town adjacent to the castle, and a place of some trade as early as the reign of } *Et. Be*
Dav. I. v. Four burghs. It was the capital of }

Striveline shirefdom, the boundaries of which } *Er-t*
have been frequently changed. }

§Stronkaltere, noted for a masterly retreat made by Sir Andrew of Murrawe. [Wynt.VIII, xxxii]

Strukathro, Stroukatherach. S†S 1130 *Fv*

Here k. John de Balliol abjured his alliance with France, 7 July 1296. [Prynne. p. 650.]

Struen; Strouen. *Ft*

Strumelin, Sturmelin: [Froiss.] *Striveline*.

Struthers *Ch*.

Struthers *Bl*

Sudureyar; [Snorro] Sodorenses insulæ; [Traët. inter

SUDURYEAN. SUTHIRLAND.

Magnum IV et Alex^m. III. ap. Ford. p. 1356] Sodoroe; [Danish] all meaning *Southern isles*: the islands on the west side of Scotland including Mann, which were so called because lying south from Orkney, as in respect of Scotland they are now called the *Western isles*. After the partition of the kingdom of the Ilis in 1156 the name was sometimes restricted to the southern division, which belonged to Sumerled, the other division being in like manner called the Nordureyar. It appears from the Norwegian writers that the point of Ardnamorechin was the boundary between these two divisions, as Doctor Macpherson has rightly marked it. [Dissert. p. 283] In Scottish acts of parliament they are called the South iles and North iles. v. *Ilis*.

Sudurland: [Snorro] *Suthirland*.

Suggyden, an hospital. *Cg*

Sukwey, Sukwey, Sukwath, Sulewath or Scottis- } *Bu*
wath, q. v. S†E 1380. E†S 24 Nov^r 1542 }

Sunay [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 45, wherein there seems a repetition of it by the name of Schonay.] . . } *Ep*.

Stondyr sand: [Wynt.VIII, xl, 149] er. for

Sundirland. *Bx*.

Surlant; [Froiss.] Suthlande: [Knyght.] err. for Suthirland, Sudurland, so called as on the south side of the *Mounth*; q. v. and *Catness, Cattey*. } *Is*

This country, after being for some ages a divided share, though still a part, of the earldom of Catness, was finally dismembered from it by k. Alex. II, and erected into a separate earldom, which appears from records to have been possessed as such by William of Moray, apparently son of Hugh son of Freskyn of Moray (who had been proprietor of Suthirland) between 1219, when the king came of age, and 1245, in which year died Gilbert bishop of Catness, who had some controversy with earl William. [Cfr. Thomas episc. Orc. in Wallace's Account of Orkney, p. 132—Dalr. Coll. p. lxxiii—Suth. case, p. 8; c. v, p. 12.] Suthirland has been transmitted by uninterrupted hereditary descent, with unaltered dignity, and augmented territory, during the course of near six centuries to the present countess, the *nineteenth* who has enjoyed the earldom; a duration unparalleled by any other of the now existing peerages.

Suthirland, after being long a subordinate shirefdom included in that of Inverness, was with the greatest part of Catness erected into an independent shirefdom in 1633.

Swale, Watty of. *Ay*.

Swet-hart, Lochindeloach, New abbay, Dulce cor... *Bt*

T E S

so called because containing the heart of John de Balliol, father of the king of that name, deposited by his widow.

Swina: [Wals. p. 78] l. Irvina, *Irvin*.

T

Tac, Tar: [Descr. Alb.] the same with

Tay, Wattyr of, which bears a greater quantity of water to the sea than any other river north of the Humber. } *Ev. Ci*

Loch Tay, a fine sheet of water in the form of Hogarth's line of beauty. } *Fs.*

L. Tay iland priory, at the lower end of *L. Tay*. *Fs.*

Tay, Hedis of: so Barber calls the springs of the most westerly rivers running into *L. Tay*. } *Er*

Tamptallon, a c. on a steep peninsular rock. *Bk.*

Tane, the church of which was a girth, or asylum. *Ht.*

Taransay, Tarandsay. [D. Monro, n. 189] *Hn.*

Tarbat, [i.e. drag boat] Tarbart, Tarbard, Tarbar c. Dq. Magnus k. of Norway crossed the isthmus of Tarbat sitting in a barge drawn by his people, and then claimed Kentire as an island, because it could be surrounded in a boat. [Snorro, Saga Magnusar, c. xi]

The tradition of this event probably produced the prophecy, that the isles should be subdued by him, who should sail across the Tarbat; to fulfil which, k. Robert Ist had his vessels with sails hoisted dragged over into the western loch. [Barb. p. 314] Many other narrow necks of land are also called Tarbats. Tarbat shirrefdom, or Kentire. *Dp*

Whether it was subordinate to Ergyl, or independent of it, is uncertain.

Tarf wattyr, in Wigtoun-shire. *Br.*

Tarf wattyr, in Athol. *Ft.*

Tarf wattyr, in Moray. *Gr.*

Tarnua, a c. of the earls of Moray. *Ht.*

Tatset, a seat of the Cumins in Tinedale. *Cw.*

Tavoy: [Spotsw. p. 259] er. for Towie or. *Tollie*.

Tempil, a residence of the Templar knights. *Du.*

Tempil-Listun; Templehistone; [Triv. p. 312]

Templiston: [Knighton, col. 2527.] now Kirkliston. } *Ag.*

It was so called, as belonging to the Templars, to distinguish it from other places near it called Listun. For the same reason a place near Faw Kirk is even now called Temple-Denny.

Temptalon: [Sc. Chr.] *Tamptallon.*

Terregles *Ct.*

Terveth; now Tarvet *Ch.*

Tese, Wattyr of. *By.*

Tesh wattyr. *Es.*

T Y R

Teviotdale; Tevedale; Tevidal; Tevietedale; Tesweddala: generally used as synonymous with Rokisburgh-shire; but properly the valley of

Teviot wattyr. *Dr.*

Texa, Tegsay, or Helan-Texa, near Yle. *Do.*

Thay; Thaya; Thei: *Tay.*

Thane: [Acts. ed. Mur. p. 98] *Tane.*

Thevidal: [Chr. Mel.] *Teviotdale.*

Thirlwall c. situated on *Cw.*

Thirlwall, a Roman wall, *Cw.*

so called because thirled (perforated) by the Scots and Pichts, and called also the Pichtiswall: one of the monuments erected by the Romans in honour of the irresistible valour of the northern barbarians. v. Gramis dyke.

Thorfnes; [Snor.] Thorsness: [Torf.] *Torfness.*

Thorntoun *Dw.*

Thors: [Snorro] *Thurso.*

Thuyd [Beauge, f. 110] ought to be *Ey.*

Thurso wattyr *Jt.*

Thurso *Jt.*

Tybirmore: [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 78] *Tippermuir.*

Tybris-muir: [B. Har.] adjacent to

Tibris castel. *Ct.*

Tye: [Wals.] *Tay.*

Yyf: [Beauge] f. *Teviot wattyr*; or f.

Till wattyr *Dw.*

Tilly, Tully, as initial parts of names. v. Tuli, q. id.

Tilt wattyr *Ft.*

Tine, Wattyr of, in Louthian. *Bk.*

Tine, Wattyr of, in Northumbirland. *Cy.*

North Tine wattyr. *Cw.*

South Tine wattyr *Cw.*

Tinedale *Cw.*

Tiningham; Tiningaham: [S. Dun.] an ancient monastery or nunnery. } *Ev. Bk.*

Tinguala: [Chr. Man.] *Tingwald* in Mann.

Timmer [Chr. Pi&t.] f. moor beside the Tine in Northumbirland. S,N⁴†N. 921.

Tinemouth *Cy.*

Tynnel: [Crawf. Mem. p. 172] er. for

Tingwald, in Anandirdale. *Cu.*

Tingwald, the seat of the court in Mann. *Ar.*

Tinto hill. [B. Har.] *Dt.*

Tippermuir. *Cf.*

Tirie, Tyrec, Tyre-e, one of the Owte ilis. *Fn.*

YTyreym, an island. [Sc. Chr. V. i, p. 46]

Tyrvist [Snor.—Torf.] seems one of the *Ywts*, the other being called Vist and Ivist.

Tollie; now Towie. *Gw.*

- Tor** Ay.
 Torfichen, the chief residence in Scotland of the }
 knights of St John of Jerusalem. } Af
 Torfnes; now called Tarbat-ness. Ht
 §Torhall: [B. Har.] in Anandirdale.
 §Torhed [B. Har.] seems the upper part of *Knokwod*.
 Tory Bf
Toris wattyr Js
Torpenholm Bu
 §Torset, Thorset island. [Ford.—Sc. Chr.]
 Torthorwald Cu
 Torwod; antiently Keltor. v. Coiladar. Be
 In this wood there still exist the remains of the oak
 tree, which about 500 years ago was so old and de-
 cayed, as to afford lodging within its trunk (about
 40 feet in circumference) to WILLIAM WALAYS and
 some of his heroes: and it is still honoured with
 the name of *Walays's tree*. Torwod seems a general
 name of oak woods.
 Towie, or Tollie
 Tranent; antiently Travernent. Ah
 Tranternesia insula: [Lesly, p. 427]. Trotirnes,
 where in 1535 k. James V, on his return from Lewis,
 anchored in the excellent harbour opposite to *Ras-*
ay, thence called Port-ri, i. e. King's harbour.
 Tráprin [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 429] Ak
 §Trasvik: [Torf.] f. the mouth of *Toris wattyr*.
 Tréf, a very strong insular c. in the *Dee*. Bt
 Trefontan, a nunnery. Dv
 Trequair, Travequair; now Traquair. Du
 It seems to have been the capital of the shireffdom,
 afterwards called Peblis, reg. Alex. III. [v. Crawf.
 Off. p. 271.]
 Tresh; now Thirsk. Ay
 Trippour: [Harding, f. clxv] Drip
 Tromie wattyr. Gs
 Trotirnes, a district of Skie, v. Tranternesia. Go
 L. Truel. Cs
 Truim wattyr. Gs
 Trumbati: [Maj. p. 23] Crumbachty
 Tuilnan wattyr Gt
 §Tula aman, burnt by Egfrid k. of Northumbirland
 in 685. [An. Ult.] f. l. Cul Amon, i. e. the bottom
 or mouth of *Amond*, and, if so, it may be *Bertha*. v.
 Raith in Veramont. If we can suppose Egfrid to
 have penetrated so very far into the country of the
 Pichts, it may perhaps have been
 Tulliamont in Buchan. Hw
 Tuliangus S;†S 9 O&t. 1571. Gv
 Tulibardyn, Tulibard. Ce
- Tulibothy** Be
Tulicultry Be
Tulilum, a monastery. Cf
Tulionchy Bf
Tulloch, a residence of the Templars. Gw
Tumel, Wattyr of. Ft
Tung Js
Tungland, an abbay Bs
Turnbery's-nuke, a point of the shore at Cr
Turnbery; 'Capitale manerium de Turnbyres': Cr
 [Ch. Edwardi regis Hiberniæ et comitis de Carrick
 Johanni de Carlton.]
 §Turreha villa Haroldi comitis Catanesiæ: [Hov.
 f. 436 a] f. Thurso
Turris Hw
Tushilaw Cu
Tweddale: Peblis shireffdom; properly the valley of
Twede, Wattyr of; *Tuid*; [Bed.] *Twidli, Twi-*
da: [Polychr.] } Dw
Twedmouth Dw
Twissel Dw
- U and W vowel.
- Uchterardoch, Uchterardoure**: [Prynne.—Ryley] (v.
 Strathearn) Ochtirardor.
Uggy, Wattyr of Hx
Uilie wattyr. [*Ila* of Ptolemy] It
Uist, the modern name of Yust
 §Wlru: [Chr. el.] v. Fodresach.
 Ulster, Ulister, an earldom in Ireland. Co
 Ulva, an island near Mull. Fo
Under-Eske: [Hayward] Inwiresk.
Upsetlington Dw
Urchay, or Urcha, Wattyr of Er
Ure, Wattyr of, called also Or
Ute, Wattyr of, in York-shire Ay
Ury wattyr Gw
Urquhard, Urchard, Urecard, Urechard, a priory. Hu
Urquhard, Urchard c. (v. Moray.) Gs
 §Uvyrtunnok; [Wynt. VIII, xxviii] Wimirtannoch:
 [Sc. Chr. V. ii, p. 313] the name, apparently cor. of
 some place on the south bank of the *Clyde*.
- V
- Vadum Scoticum**, as in the middle of Fergus's king-
 dom. [Ford. p. 173] The passage being fabulous,
 it is no matter, which arm of the sea the author
 understood by this name, which is literally the same
 with Scottiswath.
Wagland; now Waes, a part of Haey. Ju
Valay [D. Monro, n. 159] Hm
Valdanaunt: [An. Waverl.] l. val d'Anant, *Anandirdale*.

W E R

Varia capella; [Sc. Chr.] Vaire chapelle: [Ryley] translations of *Eccles brek*, i. e. *Faw Kirk*.
 Ben Varn. v. Nechtanesmere) Ft.
Claruich, Clarbich: [Froiss.] (sometimes *York*) *Berwick*.
Verdofatha, Vycetown, Vik, Volvis. See them in W, their more usual initial.
Viridis stagni monasterium: *Scwolis-set*, so called from a small loch near it.
Vyst, Vist: [Snorro.—Sc. Chr.] *Yvst*.
 W consonant.
Wachop c. on *Wachop watty* in *Wachopdale*. .. Cu.
Wamerland: [Wynt. VII, viii, 91] f. l. *Wayverland*, the valley of the *Waver*.
Walenses: [Charters.—M. Par. p. 128] *people of Strath-chyd*. Hence it became a surname, which has varied to *Waleis, Galeys, Walays, &c.* now *Wallace, Wallis, and Welsh*.
Wallisend, at the end of *Thirlwall*. Cx.
Wardale: [Barb.] the valley of the *Were*.
Wardlaw Af
Wardlaw; now called *Kirkhill*. Hs.
Warkworth Cx.
Waterdale: [Ayloffe, p. 266] er. for *Wachopdale*.
Wattirsay. Fm.
Water watty, in *Cumbirlan*d. Bu.
Wedale, Wedhale, Weddale.* Dv.
Wedirby Ay.
Wedirburn Dw.
Wek, Weyk: Wik.
Wemys, Eu. *Bh* the antient seat and designation of a chief branch of the descendents of the famous *Macduff*, who have the title of earl from it.
Werdo fatha, Merdo fatha; [R. S. And.] *Verdofatha*; [Wynt.] *Nigra specus*: [Chr. cl.] a cave at *Fifnes*, wherein k. *Constantine* son of *Keneth* was slain by the *Norwegians*. The true reading seems *Wem du fada*, meaning in Gaelic, *a cave black and long*; and so the author of *Chr. cl.* has understood it.
Wier, Watty of. By

* This name is one of the few exceptions from the general rule of those ending with *dale*; it being, not the valley of a river *W*, but the *Sacred valley*. ('*We, sanctus*; unde loca cultui deorum sacra sic nominantur.' *Ihre*, vo. *W*.) The reason of the name seems to be, that a part of the cross, said to be brought from *Jerusalem* by the famous *Arthur*, was preserved in the church of the virgin *Mary* at *Wedale*. An interpolator of *Nennius* [c. 63. ed. *Gale*] has translated it *wallis doloris*, from the sense of the word *W* in his own time.

Z O L

Werid: [Descr. Alb.] the Bretish name of the *Scottis*, or the *Watty of Forth*.
Werk, a strong castle on the border. Dw.
Werlington: [Pitscot. p. 339] er. for *Workington*.
 § *Wertermor*: [S. Dun.] to which *Athelstan* k. of England penetrated in an invasion of *Scotland*.
Westmerland (v. *Norðymbreland*.) Av
 § *Westraford*: [Torf.] on the west side of *Skie*.
Wik, Wic, Wek, Weyk, Vik. In
Wigtoun, Vycetown, the capital of B.
Wigtoun shirrefdom, and earldom. Br
 The earldom was erected 9 Nov. 1341 in favour of *Malcolm Fleming*. It had the same extent with the shirrefdom.
Wigtreun, in *Cumbirlan*d. Bu
Wimirtannoch. v. *Uvyrtunnok*, q. id.
Winchburgh Af
Wyntown, the seat and designation of the ancestors of the *Setons* earls of *Wyntown*. } Ar
Wirksworth: [Bromton, col. 1091] .. *Warkworth*.
Withern, Whithern; Witha: [Ayloffe] *Quhis-hern*.
Wodhevin Cx.
Wokingesirith: [Barb.] the bay or loch of *Carrikfergus*.
Wolvis, Volvys; now *Vows*: Bb. and Br
 two parcels of rocks on the coast of *Fife*, mostly sunk, and the more dangerous, that there is deep water close by them.
Woolur: now *Wooler*. Dw.
Workington, Wirkington, Bt.
 the first English ground trodden by the unfortunate queen *Mary*, when relying on fair promises, and seemingly kind invitations, she threw herself upon the friendship of her worthy cousin *Elizabeth*.

Y consonant.

N. B. For Y vowel see J, of which it is a different form.
Yarrow watty. Dv.
Yea watty. Cu.
Yester, a barony of the *Giffarts*, Dv
 and by marriage of the *Hays* of *Locherratt*, afterwards earls and marquises of *Tweddale*.
Yetham, or Yetholm. Dw.
York city Ay.
York shirrefdom. Av—y

Z

Zedon: [Froiss.] *Yetham*.
Zikirsount: [Ford. p. 68] *Sikirsund*.
 § *Zolston* [Knyght. col. 2728] near *New castel*.

An Explanation of the Contractions and Marks used in this Work.

N. B. Authors not mentioned here are sufficiently distinguished, where they are quoted.

Aëtis.	Aëtis, &c. of the realm of Scotland. 1566.
Aëtis, ed. Mur.	Aëtis of Parliament, published by Sir Thomas Murray, 1681.
Adamn.	Adamnani Vita Columbæ. MS. Reg. 8, D, ix.
Ayloff.	's Calendars of ancient charters. 1774.
Ang. sac.	Anglia sacra, per Wharton. 1691.
An. Ult.	Annales Ultonienses, MS. in the Museum, No. 4795 of Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue.
	<i>The quotations are from my own extracts, except 642, which is from Usher, p. 712.</i>
Arn. Blair.	Relationes, &c. printed with Blind Harry.
Barb.	Barber's Life of Robert Bruce. 1758.
Beauge.	Histoire de la guerre d'Ecosse.
Bed.	Bedæ Historia ecclesiastica.
B. Har.	Blind Harry's Life of Sir William Wallace. 1758.
Boeth.	Scotorum historia, H. Boethii (Boyse.) 1526.
Bromton.	Chronicon, inter Scriptores X.
Buch.	Buchanani Historia Scotiæ.
c.	castle.
Ch.	Charta, charter.
Chr. el.	Chronicon elegiacum.
	<i>The most correct copy of the original part of this ancient Chronicle is interspersed with the early part of the Scottish history in Wyntownis Cronykil.</i>
Chr. Lan.	Chronica de Lanercost. MS. Cott. Claud. D, vii. 13.
Chr. Mel.	Chronica de Melrose, ed. Gale, inter Script. vet.
Chr. Piët.	Chronicon Piëtorum, apud Innes, q. v.
Chr. Sax.	Chronicon Saxonicum, ed. Gibson.
Chr. S. crucis.	Chr. Sanctæ crucis [Haly-rud] in Anglia sacra.
contr.	contraction, contracted.
cor.	corruption, corrupted.
Crawf. Mem.	Memoirs of Scotland, by David Crawford. 1706.
Crawf. Off.	Lives of the officers of state, } by Geo. Crawford.
Crawf. Peer.	Peerage of Scotland, }
Dalr. Coll.	Collections, by Sir James Dalrymple.
Defer. Alb.	Descriptio Albanie, ap. Innes, p. 768.
Diceto.	Radulphus de Diceto, inter Scriptores X.
D. Monro.	Description of the Western isles.
Dugd. Mon. Ang.	Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum.
er.	error, erroneous.
Ethelwerd.	Ethelwerdi Chron. inter Script. post Bedam.
f.	forte (perhaps).
Flor. Wig.	Florentii Wigorniensis Chronicon. 1601.
Fæd.	Fædera Angliæ.
Ford.	J. de Fordun Scotchchronicon, ed. Hearne. 1722.
Froiss.	Chroniques de France, &c. par Froissart.
Gild.	Gildæ Historia, ed. Gale, inter Script. vet.
Hayward.	's Life of Edward VI. 1630.
Hem.	Chronica Walteri Hemingford, ed. Hearne.
Hov.	Annales Rogeri de Hoveden, } inter Scriptores
Hunt.	Henr. Huntindoniensis Historia, } post Bedam.
Ing.	Ingulfi Historia, ed. Gale inter Script. vet.
Innes.	's Critical essay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.
J. Hag.	Historia Johan. Hagustaldensis, inter Script. X.
k.	king.
Keith.	Catalogue of the bishops of Scotland.
Knyght.	Chronica H. Knyghton, inter Scriptores X.

Knox.	History of the reformation. 4to. 1731.
L.	Loch or lake.
l.	lege (read): or legendum (to be read).
Leg. march.	Leges marchiarum, ed. Nicolson.
Lel.	Lelandi Collectanea, 5 vol in 6. 1715.
Lesly.	De origine et gestis Scotorum. 1675.
m.	mile, miles.
mod.	modern.
M. Par.	Mat. Paris Historia, ed Watts. 1640.
M. Westm.	Mat. Westmonasteriensis Flores hist. 1601.
n.	number.
Nen.	Nennii Hist. Britonum, ed. Gale.
Ork. sag.	Orkneyinga saga. 1780.
Oros.	Orosii Historia. Colon. 1582.
Pitscot.	Hist. of Scotland, by R. Lindsay of Pitscottie. 1778.
Polychr.	Higdeni Polychronicon, ed. Gale, inter Script. vet.
Prynne.	Hist. of John, Hen. III, and Edw. I.
q. id.	quod idem (which is the same).
R. Brun.	Langtoft's Chronicle, translated by R. Brunne.
reg.	regnante (in the reign of).
Reg. Maj.	Regiam Majestatem. ed. J. Skene. 1609.
R. Hag.	Hist. Ric. Hagustaldensis, inter Script. X.
Ryley.	Placita parliamentaria. 1661.
R. S. And.	Excerpta ex Registro prioratus S. Andree, ap. Innes.
Sc. Chr.	Scotchchronicon cum supplementis Boweri, ed. W. Goodall. 1759.
S. Dun.	Simeon Dunelmensis, inter Script. X.
Shaw.	's Hist. of the province of Moray.
Sinclair.	Statistical account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair.
	16 vol. 8vo. already published.
Snorro.	Hist. regum Norwegicorum. 3 vol. 1777.
Stow.	Annales of England, by J. Stow. 4to. 1600.
Spotsw.	History of the church of Scotland, by J. Spotswood. 1677.
Suth. case.	Additional case of Elisabeth claiming the title of countess of Sutherland.
Torf.	Torfæi Orcades.
Triv.	Triveti Annales sex regum Angliæ.
Usher.	Britannicarum ecclesiarum antiquitates, collectore J. Usserio (Usher). 1639.
v.	Vide (see, refer to).
V. R.	Various readings.
Wals.	Tho. Walsingham, inter Camdeni Anglica, &c.
Wikes.	Chronicon Tho. Wikes, ed. Gale, inter Scriptores vet.
Wynt.	Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Androw of Wyntown; first published, with Notes, Glossary, &c. by David Macpherson. 1795.

N. B. Annals and Chronicles are generally quoted by the year.

† Battle. The hostile nations are thus distinguished:

B Brets, Britons, or Welsh of	N Norwegians.
Strathclyud.	N ^d Northumbrians.
D Danes.	P Picts.
E English, or Inglis.	S Scots.

The nation whose dagger points upwards, was victorious.

§ signifies, that the exact position of the place is not known.

Black letters distinguish names not belonging to Scotland.

In the ornamental group at the north-east corner of the Map,

On one side of an historic pillar, bearing the title of the map, and the dragons the antient insignia of Scotland, the tutelary goddess of Scotland or Caledonia, pronouncing with maternal pride the animated lines engraved over her head, points to the breach in Gramis dyke, through which the Pichts have driven the Romans, while the Scots are landing from their vessels in the Clyde near Alcluyd (now Dunbarton) to co-operate with their allies in expelling the foreign invaders from their land. On the other side of the pillar the goddess of Liberty, her loose attire unconfined save by the decent restriction of a zone, on the clasp of which are inscribed the initials of her most distinguished champion William Walays, contemplates a roll containing the names of illustrious defenders of the liberty of Scotland. At the head of the list is the name of Galgach, and after an interval of obscurity appear the names of Malcolm, Alexander, Grame, Walays, Cumin, Fraser, Brus, Moray, Stewart, Douglas. The names of the succeeding patriots are hid by the turning of the roll. Behind the goddess are Walays's tree, Banokburn, and the castle of Striveline, with the Highland mountains in the back-ground. Before her are books containing materials for the History of Scotland; some of which are tied up, not having been opened to the writers preceding the year 1400.

Corrections.

In	for	read
Belochoir	Belochoir	Belachoir
Davidshaw	Davidshaw	Davidschaw
<i>Dimmidail</i>	319	317
Dunbleinensis	<i>Dublans</i>	<i>Dunblans</i>
Sign. F, p. 3, l. 3	juridicial	juridical

Additions.

After	insert
d'Alquest	d'Alswynton: [Ayloffe, p. 204] <i>Dalswynton</i> .
Brechin	In the castle of Brechin k. John resigned his kingdom into the hands of Antony Bek, as vicegerent for the k. of England, 10 July 1296. [Prynne, p. 650] v. Strukathro.
<i>Elispherote</i>	Clogmabaustane: [Foed. V. x, p. 435] or <i>Lochmabaustane</i> .



The Binder is particularly requested not to beat the Map.

